

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor
Entered at the Postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XVIII.

Five Cents a Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MARCH 29, 1917.

One Dollar a Year

No. 39.

South America and the War

At this time it is advisable for us to know just what attitude the various Latin republics have toward the present world crisis.

No South American nation has anything to gain by a German victory. In each of these republics there is a strong party made up of German immigrants and native born who hold close business relations with Germany. In places this party is dangerous because of its strength.

Many South Americans have no special love for Germany, but fear and distrust the United States more than they do the Kaiser's government. This holds true among the greater part of the weaker republics.

Fortunately the A. B. C. powers understand our point of view better.

Brazil with her great German population, which she fears, is heartily in sympathy with us. Chile in a similar plight, to which she has not awakened, together with Argentina do not care to run any risk of getting into trouble.

Since South America has so successfully held aloof from the passion and sufferings of the war, many of her public men think they see an opportunity for their nations to become mediators in this greatest of world wars. We doubt if this ambition ever shall be gratified.

Fight High Cost of Living

A thrift garden, properly cultivated in the back yard, 25x50 feet, at a cost not exceeding \$2.00 for seeds and \$5.00 for fertilizer—

Will very materially reduce the cost of living.
Will supply a family of six with fresh vegetables throughout the season.

Will yield, in cash value, produce worth from \$50 to \$100 per season.

Will provide wholesome and profitable exercise for mind and body.

Will make a more contented people.
Will teach preparedness and economy.
Will conserve the nation's resources.

—Selected

Forty Thousand Dollars for the Mountains

Close of Berea's Winter Term

The Winter Term closed Tuesday and the Spring Term began Wednesday. The last chapel exercise of the Winter Term was a united gathering of all departments with two great excitements.

First came the "entree" or formal entrance of the students of the graduating college class with their caps and gowns. President Frost accompanied them, also in academic costume, and gave a little address on the origin of the cap and gown, which is the uniform of the scholar. The seniors certainly found the garb becoming.

Then came a special service for students who are leaving at the end of the Winter Term, having come only for short courses. They were congratulated upon their fidelity in staying until the last day of the term and closing up their work in proper shape, and given a scripture text in a kind of baccalaureate sermon perhaps five minutes in length. The text was, Proverbs 3:6. "In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy paths." The President urged that they co-operate with everything good in their home communities and let their lights shine. Every boy must do the milking the first night he gets home from college and every girl must get supper! And the reward of having the great Father direct our path is a notable blessing, as every man and woman finds as they go on in life.

After an earnest prayer for the departing students and for the new

comers and for the students of other years the President proceeded to some interesting announcements. The Executive Committee of Trustees have just been meeting to consider a very unusual topic, namely, how they can spend more money! Mr. and Mrs. Frost have been absent almost continuously for three years and now return practically unfit for further work for the present but not empty-handed. The great "Efficiency Fund" for new buildings and new endowment has been completed, one million dollars. When we look at the State capitol at Frankfort we can see a million dollars in stone. Berea's million will be much more useful. The buildings have already been begun in Kentucky and Talcott Halls and the new dormitories for Foundation School men, and the new hospital. The endowment pledges are not due for two years yet so that the income from them will be smaller at first, but a good many subscribers are paying at once.

Besides this Berea has new resources in the bequest of Charles M. Hall, the inventor of the aluminum process. Mr. Hall was a student of President Frost's at Oberlin and had a sister who for a short time was a teacher at Berea. Very exaggerated rumors of Mr. Hall's fortune have naturally been circulated. He never held a half or even a quarter interest in the Aluminum Company but his share was considerable. After providing for his relatives he made

(Continued on Page Seven)

CONTENTS

PAGE 1. Editorial: South America and the War; Forty Thousand Dollars for the Mountains.—Our Own State News.—United States News.—World News.

PAGE 2. Departmental Columns

PAGE 3. Serial, "Prudence of the Parsonage.—Stary, "Rebellion.—Railroad Situation is Now Largely Up to Congress.

PAGE 4. Locals.

PAGE 5. Local News Articles.

PAGE 6. Mountain Agriculture: Corn Growing in Eastern Kentucky.—Farmers' Notice.—Farmers Big Meeting.—Home Department: Canned Vegetables.—Home Town Helps.—Cincinnati Markets.

PAGE 7. Sermon: Attractions of Christian Work.—Temperance Notes.—Gems in Verse.—Picture Puzzle No. 11.

PAGE 8. Eastern Kentucky News Letters.—The Old Swimming Hole.

We are sorry that our serial ends with this issue. So many have been enjoying it; but our next one promises to be a good one, "The Wanderer."

Where is the boy or girl who would not like to attend school at Berea if they had a chance? Be sure to read about the close of Winter Term on this page.

The Home Department is filled with good things to eat; "reach out and help yourself."

Farmers can do well by reading and thoroughly digesting the farm column this week.

Our advertisements are as interesting as they can be. Follow up the Berea National Bank ad if you want to be convinced. It changes every week.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Several Louisville bankers declared themselves Saturday, as favoring the giving of financial aid to the Allies by the United States.

All of the three bills recommended by the Kentucky Tax Commission have now been passed by the House of Representatives and will be taken up by the Senate, which, it is expected, will pass them without extended debate.

Beattyville Men Promoted

Maj. G. T. Smith of Beattyville, commander of the Third Battalion, Second Regiment, was promoted to Colonel of the regiment last Thursday by Gov. Stanley, succeeding Col. Allen Gilliam, who resigned to resume his rank as Captain in the United States Infantry. Capt. Frank Hilly of Lawrenceburg recently was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, leaving a vacancy on the staff as Captain and supply officer and the vacancy in the Third Battalion.

Col. Smith received his commission personally from Gov. Stanley. He is a dentist and farmer as well as postmaster of Beattyville, and he is busy arranging his affairs to be ready to answer a call for troops.

Federal Prisoners on the Way to Atlanta Prison

Deputy United States Marshal, J. M. Roberts of Jackson, started South Wednesday morning, having in charge Eph Joseph of Catlettsburg and Tom Wilson of Breathitt County, enroute to the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. The men are under sentence of one year in the federal prison for moonshining and were convicted in the federal court at Frankfort.

Acquire 10,000 Acres of Land

10,000 acres of choice coal and timber lands, lying along Martins Fork between Seagraves Creek and Kilday in Harlan County, was purchased by Dr. A. T. Gatliff of Williamsburg, Dr. Samuel Bennett, Middleboro, and others, who have organized a big development company.

L. & N. Railroad Bridge Guarded

As a precaution against the destruction or the damage of property of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, through the act of sympathizers of the Central Powers, guards watch day and night over the most important bridges of the company through Kentucky.

At Ford the bridge is being guarded by two shifts of men, who keep a constant vigil over the immense structure and the tunnel on the Madison side of the river into which the bridge leads directly. This point is one of the most important along the Central Kentucky Division. Strict surveillance will be maintained and suspicious characters will be warned not to enter the tunnel or attempt to cross the structure.

Shooting at Crab Orchard

Chief of Police J. W. Pointer Sunday afternoon killed Leonard Hopkins and seriously wounded his brother, Ewell Hopkins. The shooting occurred at 5 o'clock on Main Street and was witnessed by a number of persons. It is alleged that the Hopkins brothers created a disturbance and were told by Pointer to leave town. They refused to do so and an altercation followed, during which Leonard Hopkins is said to have fired a shot at Pointer. The latter returned the fire and shot the man down, a bullet entering his heart.

Ewell Hopkins was shot in the leg when he attempted to come to the rescue of his brother. He was not armed. He was sent to a hospital and it is believed that he will recover. The Hopkinses were farmers, who had come to Crab Orchard from one of the mountain counties recently. Pointer alleges they had been drinking.

Convicts Will Be in Bell County First of Month

Judge T. J. Asher received a telegram Monday afternoon from State Road Commissioner Wiley of Frankfort stating that the convicts would be brought to Bell County to begin work on the Dixie Highway the first of the month.

Since word has been received assuring the county authorities that the convicts will be put to work, money set aside by the Fiscal Court

(Continued on Page Five)

PUT NATION ON WAR FOOTING

Orders That Navy Be Recruited To Full War Strength of 87,000 Enlisted Men

MILITIA CALLED TO COLORS

Guardsmen Out To Protect Industries In Case of Domestic Disorders—Congress Is To Determine System Under Which Army Is to Be Raised.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—President Wilson took steps to place the nation on a war footing. By executive order he directed that the navy be recruited without delay to full authorized war strength of 87,000 enlisted men. Taken in connection with emergency naval construction already ordered, this means that the President has exercised the full limit of his legal powers as commander in chief to prepare the navy for war. For the army, the President directs that two new military departments be created in the Atlantic coast region. The order means that the task of organizing whatever army Congress may authorize will be divided among six departmental commanders instead of four, in the interests of speed and efficiency in mobilization.

Militia Is Called Out.

The third step was to assume, as a national duty, the task of protecting American industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities. For this purpose eleven full infantry regiments, two separate battalions, and one separate company of national guardsmen were called back into the federal service to act as national police in important districts. Supplementing these troops a regiment of Pennsylvania guardsmen and two companies of Georgia infantry, on route home from the border for muster out, were ordered to be retained in the federal service. The President's orders were made known in terse official statements issued by both departments. No explanation accompanied them except the statement that reorganization of the military departments, effective May 1, was designed to facilitate decentralization of command.

Following is the executive order bringing the navy up to war strength: "By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916, entitled, 'An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes,' it is hereby directed that the authorized enlisted strength of the navy be increased to 87,000 men."

(Signed.) "WOODROW WILSON."

Raider Passes Into the China Sea.

Tokyo.—Reports received by Japanese shipping companies from Singapore indicate that a German raider has passed from the Indian Ocean into the China Sea. The raider is a converted cruiser of 4,000 tons, with a crew of more than 350, including many Spaniards and Chinese. A Chinese skipper who escaped the raider in the straits reports that the raider has a captured British crew on board.

Fires on a Guard.

Havre de Grace, Md.—Shots were exchanged between a sentry on duty at the Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the Susquehanna river, and an unidentified man in a rowboat, who failed to move away from the bridge. The boatsman disappeared in the dark. It is not known whether he was struck.

PREDICTS PEACE PROPOSAL

Berlin Socialist Paper Forecasts Declaration Aimed at Russia.

Amsterdam (via London), March 27.—The Socialist newspaper, Vorwaerts, of Berlin, foretells a probable declaration by Dr. von Rathmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, on Thursday next similar to that of his peace proposal of December last.

"Let us tell Russia," says Vorwaerts, "that she can have peace. If Russia continues to remain our enemy she will do so for all time. We shall not be fighting against czarism, but against an alliance of democratic peoples which wishes to break Germany's last bastion standing for reaction."

Slavers Go to Prison.

Washington, March 27.—President Wilson has denied an application for pardons for Maury I. Diggs and F. Drew Caminatti, convicted at San Francisco under the "white slave" law. This means that the men must begin prison sentences.

U. S. CALLS FOR MORE RECRUITS

17,400 Men Wanted For the Marine Corps.

BOND ISSUE IS DISCUSSED

More Guards Called Out in Middle West to Guard Nation's Commerce and Industry—Cabinet Discusses President's Address to Congress.

Washington, March 27.—Preparations for war by the government have included calling into the federal service a score of additional guard regiments for police service in the western and middle western states, and an order for immediate recruiting of the marine corps to full war strength of 17,400 men.

With both the navy and the marine corps ordered up to full strength, the only remaining step to increase the navy personnel without action by congress is the calling out of the naval militia. It has been understood that the militia will be needed to fill out crews for the many vessels to be added, but no announcement on the subject has been made.

Secretary Baker says that no further call upon the national guard was in prospect. More than thirty-two regiments have been summoned to federal duty to guard industries or other property which might be threatened by internal disorder growing out of the German situation.

The address to be delivered to the congress next week by the president was talked over at the cabinet meeting today. The suggestion that a large sum in the form of money or credits be furnished one or all of the entente allies is one of the important problems to be taken up.

The order to increase the marine corps from its present authorized maximum of 14,981 to 17,400 was announced by Secretary Daniels in the following statement, telegraphed to newspaper editors whose aid in finding the men is sought.

"The president has signed an executive order directing that the authorized strength of the marine corps be increased to 17,400 men. He was authorized by congress, in case of emergency, to direct such increase in enlistment.

"The United States marine corps is the soldier branch of our first line of defense. Marines serve both ashore and afloat and are trained as infantry, heavy and light artillery and machine gun companies. They form the landing parties from ships of the navy, are the first men detailed on expeditionary duty and defend all naval bases.

Each capital ship of the navy carries one company of marines. There has been a net increase of more than 3,000 in the strength of the corps since congress recently authorized an increase, but over 4,000 more are needed, and needed now.

"Will you please emphasize the needs of this important branch of our naval service by giving special prominence in your paper to the president's order.

"The marine corps offers exceptional opportunities to young men of grit and ambition to serve their country in the first line of defense.

"In this emergency you have the opportunity and privilege of performing this public service, and I am confidently appealing to you for your cordial and helpful co-operation."

To give the navy 87,000 bluejackets and add the marines needed more than 25,000 men must be recruited.

There was continued discussion on the motive of the war department in transferring Major General Wood to the new southeastern military department from his present post in command of the eastern department. Secretary Baker again refused to discuss the matter and no explanation was forthcoming from any other source that fixed the action as more than a question of administrative routine.

MUST BE READY TO FIGHT

Applicants For Citizenship Cannot Get First Papers Unless Worthy.

St. Louis, March 27.—Instructions that first naturalization papers should be refused to applicants who are unwilling to fight for the United States were given by Judge Dyer, of the United States district court here.

On this order, first papers were refused to Joseph Gandil, who said he had two brothers in the German army and would not be willing to fight against Germany, but would go back there if he could.

Burglars Loot Kansas Bank. Kelly, Kan., March 27.—Burglars blew open the safe of the State bank here, making away with \$967.88. Four shots of nitroglycerine were fired and the bank building was badly damaged.

WORLD NEWS

The English and French continue to make advances on the French frontier of the war. The destruction caused by the Germans as they retreated to their new lines has aroused the soldiers of the allies to their highest fighting pitch.

The first acts of the new Russian government were suggestive of the new order of things in that country. They have given freedom of speech and press, liberated the political prisoners and given rights to the Jews, so long persecuted. Many noted revolutionary leaders have returned from exile in Siberia and are taking an active part in the affairs of the country.

The Germans are making efforts to advance on Petrograd and capture it before the new Russia is able to marshal its strength. It is possible that the capital may be removed to Moscow, which is a more central location. This place was the capital previous to the time of Peter the Great.

English armies are nearing Jerusalem, with some prospect of taking possession of it in the near future. The loss of this place by the Turks would have the effect of stimulating the hopes of the Zionists who are working for a restored nation for the Jewish people, in the old home of Palestine.

The ministry of Briand in France has resigned on account of its industrial policy. It must be credited with many changes which have made possible the present success of the French armies. A new ministry under Ribot has been formed, which promises to be strong, since the prime minister is one of the most experienced and able political leaders in France.

The United States has refused to extend the old treaties of 1799 and 1828, made with Russia before the German Empire came into existence. The clauses, which Germany desires to remain in force, exempt her merchants residing in the U. S. from interference to person or property, and she has been trying to extend this protection to the merchant ships, now interned in American ports.

Brand Whitlock and a number of Americans have been withdrawn from Belgium, as the obstacles placed in their way in relieving the population have been such as render a longer stay unsatisfactory, if not dangerous. Holland has taken the task of distributing such relief as is sent.

A loan of one billion dollars to France is being talked about as a proper move for this country to make as a beginning of her part in the European war. If necessary the amount may be paid as a gift. The slow movement of the U. S. in entering the war indicates that she expects to do something worth while if she is drawn in.

The United States has been the first nation to give recognition to the new Russian government. Our ambassador following instructions from Washington, was present at a meeting of the Cabinet and conveyed the recognition to the foreign minister. The relations of Russia and the United States have always been friendly beyond what would be expected in the case of such different types of governments.

UNABLE TO HALT FRENCH ADVANCE

Germans Lose Key Position to St. Quentin.

TURKISH ARMY THREATENED

Apparently Tauton Retreat Will Be Unable to Stop at Hindenburg Line, But Will Be Forced Back to Oise—Germans Attack Russians.

London, March 27.—The strenuous efforts of the German troops to halt

(Continued on Page Five)

University Column

IMPORTANT VISITORS HERE

Prof. E. A. Lyman, Ypsilanti, Mich., J. R. Rogers, Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. A. E. Thomson, Lincoln Ridge, the Rev. W. E. Barton and wife of Chicago were attending the trustees' meeting here the first of the week. While here Mr. Rogers addressed the united student body at their morning chapel exercises Saturday and spoke to the Y. M. C. A. Sunday night, the Rev. Dr. Thomson preached in the Union Church Sunday morning and the Rev. Dr. Barton in United Chapel Sunday night.

Y. W. C. A.

The meeting of the Y. W. C. A. Sunday night was led by Eunice Pearson who talked on the subject "How large is your Bible?" She pointed out in a very interesting way that the Bible was large to anyone just in proportion as they made it a part of themselves through study and active service.

During the business session which followed a large number of new members were received, and the following officers were elected for next year: Eunice Pearson, president; Eva McDaniels, vice-president; Bertha Atzenhofer, secretary; and Biddie Eplee, treasurer.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. was very fortunate in having Mr. John R. Rogers of Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the trustees of the College, as leader for the meeting Sunday night. He discussed the topic "Religion in Business," and told how, that the business world was beginning to realize more than ever before the great importance of conducting business on a religious basis, stating that he believed the success of our present international crisis would be largely determined by the Christian patriotism of our business men.

No one can afford to miss the helpful talks that are being given in the Y. M. C. A. this year; come early in order to be sure of a seat.

UNITED CHAPEL

The students of Upper Chapel united with those of Main Chapel Sunday night in listening to the Rev. Dr. Barton of Chicago, one of the trustees, who delivered a very good and inspiring address on why we are needed, and the preparation that every one should make to be ready to fill that need. His sermon brought many to realize that there was really a need for them, and filled them with a new purpose and a determination to be of service.

MOUNTAIN VOLUNTEER BAND

The meeting of the Mountain Volunteer Band Sunday afternoon was led by the Rev. A. W. Hamilton who spoke on the tools needed by the Volunteers. Almost every member of the Band was present, being the largest percent of attendance during the year. The leader called their attention to the necessity of thorough preparation, thorough knowledge of their field of work, and the great necessity of keeping in close touch with God.

Next Sunday night the Band will lead the Epworth League at the Methodist Church.

NAVY LEAGUE COMFORTS COMMITTEE AT WORK

The Comforts Committee of the Navy League is receiving reports from different sections of the country where local branches are being organized for the purpose of knitting garments for the sailors of the United States ships. The people of Binghamton, N. Y., will furnish articles for the sailors of the new destroyer Sampson while those living in Orange, N. J., are to make the articles of clothing for the men of the Erie. As the branches are organized various ships are assigned to them and the product is sent to the men of those ships after inspection in Washington. The goods are forwarded by Admiral McGowan, Paymaster General of the Navy. Many societies in various parts of the country which have hitherto been working for the Belgians and the French have indicated their intention to join in the work for the American seamen.

Kitchener and the Prince.

There is a story current in the army with reference to one of the Prince of Wales' early interviews with Lord Kitchener when the prince was anxious to join the forces. After long argument and discreet pointing out of possible dynastic disaster the prince broke out impetuously: "But I don't care if I am shot!" Kitchener is said to have replied: "Neither do I, sir. But you can't go." Nevertheless in the end youth and ardor prevailed, and the prince went—London Mirror.

College Column

PHI DELTA

Last Saturday Phi Delta held its regular election. The following officers were chosen for the Spring term: President, William Dean; Vice-President, Burley Hoskins; Corresponding-secretary, W. J. P. Smith; Board of Critics, Hobart Burnette, Wesley Bouterse, H. D. Martin; Recording-secretary, Charles Waters; Treasurer, J. Earl Tate; Librarian, Jesse Osborne; Third Member of Literary Board, Fred Evans; and Sergeant-at-arms, Parnell Picklesimer.

Reports of the retiring officers showed pleasing progress in all the Society's activities. The personnel of the new men installed augurs a continuation of the good work.

ALPHA ZETA

A very interesting program was presented Saturday evening at the A. Z. Hall. John Groons discussed "Dixie Land" which was enjoyed by all, and especially by the boys from Dixie. Quincy Calhoun's subject was "Temperance in Virginia" in which he told how the temperance forces had won a great victory at Sta. Albans. His extemporaneous talks followed. Herman Mahaffy's talk "How to be an Optimist" showed that he could take a subject on the spur of the moment and discuss it fully. Roy E. Bell spoke on that paramount subject among the boys of Berea, "How to be Popular with the Girls," showing that he was familiar with the subject. Boyd Collins' talk, "Why I Like Berea," was real interesting. Mr. Eccles told the boys what he is going to do when he gets his diploma. The last number was a debate; Resolved: "That the Allies Should Not Accept Any Terms of Peace until Germany Adopts a Total Disarmament Policy." Cary and Trosper upheld the affirmative. Hannington and Hays the negative. The judges decided in favor of the negative.

PI EPSILON PI

The girls of Pi Epsilon Pi enjoyed another of those programs, which is so characteristic of the society, last Saturday night, March 24. The numbers appearing were:

Solo..... Edith Frost
Original Story... Sue Mae Senter
The Part the Women Are
Playing in the War... L. Stamm
Patriotic Reading

..... Marjorie Andrews
The program was rather short since some time was given to the discussion of parliamentary drill, which was quite beneficial to all. We feel that the "Pi" girls are devoting considerable time and thought to the society this year, and can clearly see fruitful results.

APRIL A WAR MONTH

Superstitious people, and some who are not superstitious but merely observing, are pointing to the fact that with the exception of the war with England in 1812 every foreign war in which the United States has been involved started during April. The war of the Revolution began April 19, 1775 at Concord and Lexington. The war with Mexico began April 24, 1846. War was declared against Spain April 21, 1898. Now, in order to add force to this statement, let it be considered that the Civil War began with the Fort Sumter attack April 12, 1861, and the Black Hawk War, the greatest conflict with Indian forces, began April 21, 1831. The first of April is near.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Stephens & Muncy, Plaintiffs, vs.

H. F. Marcum & Co., Defendants.
As directed by a judgment entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court at its February term, 1917, the undersigned will on Saturday, March 31st, 1917, at or about 2:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making the sum of \$1772.00, sell to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, the following property: a house and lot on Chestnut Street, in Berea, Ky., beginning on the northwest corner of Lee Million's line, and adjoining the Smith lot, Silas William's line, etc., being the same property conveyed to A. Isaacs by Mary Gabbard by deed recorded in Deed Book 79, page 238.

Terms.—Said sale will be held on a credit of six months, the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing six per cent. interest from day of sale and secured by lien retained on the property sold. All bidders should arrange before the sale to have bondsmen ready to execute bond as soon as sale is concluded.

(ad. 39.)
J. J. Greenleaf,
Master Commissioner.

Academy Column

ALUMNI WRITE LETTER

Providence, R. I., March 24, 1917.
Dear Editors of the Academy Column: For some time we have been thinking of writing you at length a few impressions of our life in Brown University. We read with interest the contents of the Column and notice with pleasure that you have improved upon the initial attempts of last year. We feel that you have made real progress and that the Column has come to stay.

After a pleasant trip we arrived in Providence last September, and matriculated as Freshmen in Brown University, candidates for the degree of Ph.D. Of course, this sounds big and we still felt that we had some of the dignity of Academy Seniors. Alas and alack! How the pride of man goeth before a fall! Soon did we realize that in the eyes of upper classmen we were still green and fresh and deserving to be "squelched," for, upon the very first night of our arrival, when we had gone to bed all tired out with chasing elusive baggage-men and unpacking trunks, we were awakened from deep slumber by blinding yells of: "1920 out! 1920 out!" The Sophomores were giving the newcomers the first taste of college life. Up and down the hall we heard the tramp of feet and hoarse demands for doors to be opened. Scared Freshmen were hauled out of bed and made to dance hornpipes or race across the yard in their pajamas. For a wonder they over-looked us, but just across from our room two graduate students from Texas had taken up their abode and they had considerable difficulty in persuading the Sophomores that they were not "Frosh." We began to think that there might be a Western stampede but the trouble was finally averted.

The first week of college passed very rapidly. Each hour brought a new experience. The memory of the first chapel services still vivid in mind—how we gathered in the old ivy-covered building to the rolling tones of a mighty organ and gazed up at walls hung with the portraits of dignified professors and college presidents, from the powdered and bewigged gentlemen of Washington's time to those of the present day. Many customs of other days are kept alive by each succeeding generation of students, and among these we mention the annual flag rush. This contest between Freshmen and Sophomores comes in the first week and is one regular battle. Here is the picture: A small pennant floats from the top of a ten-foot pole planted in the open campus. The Sophomores are gathered en masse around it, arms and legs locked together to form a living wall against attack. Suddenly from behind a building a wedge-shaped formation appears moving slowly at first then breaking into a run. With one great whoop the fight is on. Flying hats, caps, coats, shirts, legs, arms—what a Cubist picture. Backward and forward the mass surges. Now our crowd are near, and now far away from the pole. The lightest among the number are hoisted upon the shoulders of the strong and at last one man got a hold on the pole and hung on like grim death. That was the beginning of the end. Our men renewed the attack with fury and a man was finally lifted high enough to pull the banner from its place. The battle was ours and the first Freshmen victory for the year went on record.

After the first two weeks we were finally settled into the routine of work and study and had time to take account of our first impressions. Things are different here but that was to be expected. We found ourselves associated with men most of whom were from New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine—typical down "East-erners." They say "law" and "idea" with an "r" at the end and other things that we are not used to but our Southern "You all" and "Dog on it" is just as funny to them, and we really think there are those who have an idea that Kentucky is still the "dark and bloody ground," for more than once we have been asked with all seriousness if we "toted" fire arms.

We noticed much formality in social functions here, and the following will illustrate: In October President Faunce gave a reception one evening to the Freshmen class. When we arrived at his fine colonial house, the door was opened by a footman in livery who held a card tray. He consigned us to the care of a trim maid, who relieved us of hats and coats. We descended by a broad staircase into a splendid reception hall and were ushered along

Foundation Column

THE SECOND SLAVERY

By Bradley Kincaid in Prohibition Oratorical Contest

When the American colonists established their democratic form of government, based on the declaration of equality of all men, and their inherent right to life, liberty and happiness, they at the same time, admitted into their midst two of the greatest enemies of life, liberty and happiness that men have ever known—the liquor traffic and human slavery. These two evils were firmly implanted upon the American soil long before the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breezes of heaven. They remained a blot upon the American nation for many years, but finally the time came when we had to choose whether or not we were willing to allow slavery to become a permanent institution, in this the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

"Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide
In the strife 'twixt truth and falsehood,
For the good or evil side."

The people decided that the only way to deal with slavery was to put it out altogether, and they did.

There is a close analogy between these two evils; both deal with great human wrongs. There is a close analogy between the ways in which the two problems have been met. After many years of effort at regulation of slavery, the only solution was found in its complete abolition. Slavery was deeply rooted in the social structure of the world and gripped with vested hold, the business, politics, and the government of the nation. The liquor traffic is even more deeply rooted in the business, politics and government of the nation.

We boast that we live in a country where no tyrant can obtain a foothold, and where we are taught patriotism from the cradle. Yet, it is folly to talk of freedom when the brewers and distillers have throttled the country and bought our political

with others toward a receiving line where our names were called as we greeted the President and his wife. All about was the hum of conversation. Dignified professors in evening dress spoke to us, and still more dignified New England matrons presided at dainty tables and served us with small cups of tea garnished with chocolate mints displaying the Brown seal. A silent footed butler, heavy of form and with imperturbable face, passed from table to table and renewed the supply of tea and chocolates.

There are many things here at the University and in Providence of historical interest. Old University Hall, the first college building, stands today in the center of the campus and, except for a few alterations, is the same building that was used in 1776 as a barracks and hospital by the French and American troops of Lafayette and Washington. The old bell tower from which pealed a summons to the forty students of 1776 still stands and its bell today sends forth a summons to over eleven hundred. Just half way down the hill from the University yard stands the old Baptist Meeting House built in 1775. It is the home of the First Baptist Church founded by Roger Williams in 1638, the first Baptist Church in America. The building is said to be the best example of Colonial architecture in the country. The University commencement exercises are held here.

The University has two libraries and one is remarkable in that it is the only one of its kind, in the world. It is a library of American history and none of the books or manuscripts bear a date of publication after 1800. The library is housed in a beautiful white stone building and has an endowment of one-half million dollars for upkeep, the services of a librarian and the purchase of old books that may be found from time to time.

The buildings of the University are grouped in a square upon a commanding hill in the very center of the city, truly a light set upon a hill that cannot be hid, and command a good view of the business section of the city and the upper part of Narragansett Bay. The yard is shaded by ancient elms, and ivy mantles the old brick walls. One cannot help but feel, as he passes in through the gates of an evening and looks up into a quiet and starry sky, the thrill of a past that has wrought so much and so well for the men and women of the present day.

Wm. J. Crouch and
Earl Randolph Stephens.

leaders. They disregard law, corrupt politics, seize the reins of government and defy interference. We harangue political issues, denounce party corruption, bribery and graft, yet we are unmindful of the great Monster which silences our reformers, dominates our Senate Halls and defiles the American ballot box. Ours cannot be a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," when our laws are made by legislators who owe their allegiance to the liquor interests.

Men interested in the liquor business say, "Keep the saloon out of politics," but we will not. They have tried to dominate our political parties and they have largely succeeded. By legislation only will we be able to overthrow their power. When Hobson of Alabama sought to be Senator from his own State, he was told by the liquor interests that he must either be content to stay in the house of Representatives or, stay at home. Governor Hanly, after refusing to serve the liquor interests as Chief Executive of Indiana, was laid upon the political shelf. Governors Glenn of North Carolina, Stubbs of Kansas, Folk of Missouri, and Comer of Alabama, stood for prohibition and were re-elected by the liquor power. These facts illustrate the political power of the traffic.

But the American people are awakening to these facts, and have decreed that the saloon must go; that must not only be put down, but out, and forever. Piracy, once tolerated, no longer exists. The fetters of human slavery have been broken for ever. The duel has been outlawed, the lottery abolished, prize-fighting is prohibited, and now the American legalized saloon must go. In every civilized country on the globe the fight is on against intoxicating liquors. The platform, the press, the pulpit, and the teachers' desk—all are at the front of the ranks in the heat of the firing line. All our conventions, both civic and religious, are declaring against it.

The abolition of slavery entailed a great struggle in arms. The abolition of the liquor traffic has now arisen with a mighty pending struggle at the polls, with the American ballot as the most effective weapon. A mighty army of the people, standing shoulder to shoulder, the Puritan of the North along with the Cavalier of the South,—men whose sires fought for the Union, men whose fathers defended the Stars and Bars, men who met each other in deadly combat on such bloody fields of strife as Shiloh and Gettysburg, have now joined hands and forgotten past enmity in their consecration to the present great cause, the eradication of their common enemy, the American legalized saloon. The war has already begun which will never cease until the saloon is banished from Portland, Me., to Honolulu, and from Saint Augustine to the Klondike. Society seers, and even the saloon seers, as never before, the fiery finger of fate as it writes the doom of the traffic on the walls of the Christian Republic. As Governor Capper of Kansas has said, "Some good people still doubt that we will have national prohibition; but the liquor people themselves do not doubt it."

But let us not in our successes forget that the Monster never tires, never gives up. Let us not look back upon our past achievements and fail to see the mountains yet to be climbed, the battles yet to be fought, the great problem of all problems yet to be solved. We grow indifferent but the liquor interest will not; they have pledged their lives and their fortunes to fight to the last ditch.

Let us strike it for its physical ruin, its social debauchery, its political domination, its mental and moral wreck, and its spiritual doom. Strike for God and home and country until the enemy shall recoil from the onslaught, sink under the sword of righteousness and truth and vanish from our land forever. Then, and then only will the love of Christ reign in men's hearts and his principles guide them. Then, and then only will America be able to lead the world in the fight for freedom and truth.

The Paris of Asia.

Tokyo, to a much larger degree than any American city and even more than Paris or London, is the center of the life of the nation. Here the universities draw students from every province. Here is being fought out the battle for democracy and freedom from a military bureaucracy. Here industrialism is raising its many headed body and threatening destruction of the race. Here is the center from which one must study the movements of the orient.—Christian Herald.

Vocational Column

SHADY LANES

There are many shady lanes that branch off from the main highway to success. These lanes lead to blind-alley jobs, shiftlessness, dis-appointment, and sometimes total destruction. Their entrances are very inviting to the weary traveler who has a long journey ahead of him with but little rest in sight.

The students of the Vocational Department have been traveling this hot and dusty road all the year;—at any rate, it has been hot and dusty to some of them. The majority of them do not see the celestial city ahead, but they have been told by people who have gone this way before them that it is there and they can reach it if they stay in the road and climb all the hills.

Many shady lanes, with enticing entrances have been past thus far on their journey and they have not swerved from their fixed course. But a dangerous time has come. The incline is steeper and the road more dusty and hot. "Can I stand it?" is the question found on the lips of more than one student. They are about to give up. They say "Oh, it is no use to try; I am going to 'thunk' anyway. I'd like to get out of the class for the subject is not half so interesting as I thought it would be."

Then, suddenly they catch a glimpse of a shady lane called "A Temporary Job." In the entrance of this lane, a man is standing. A man who once started on the highway to Success and got as far as this lane. This man beckons, "Come this way. What's the use to study when you can get a job that pays well, and money cash every Saturday night." He has been working under a task master at a reasonable wage year after year; he has ceased to be a personality; he is a cog in a great industrial machine with very little opportunity for brain growth and scarcely any outlet for the human spirit. He has become hardened by his job and ceases to feel the thrill of ambition that used to inspire him in his struggles for an education. He thinks that everybody is trying to "do" everybody else and advises the plodding student to quit his fooling around and "hit the job" as he is doing.

On the other side of the main highway is another shady lane called "Loafers' Retreat." This lane is more attractive at this time of year than at any other time. It guarantees protection from the spring sun, from the shut-in school room, and from the hard work of student life. It has a sign-board which reads "Follow me back home and lounge around under the cool shades of pa's front yard. Just over at the corner is a store where the boys like to spin yarns and shift the cud from one jaw to the other. No rules and regulations imprisoning the spirit of man. Be free! Enjoy the leisure of home life!"

This lane, with its attractive sign-board, has coaxed many a boy from his great purpose of securing an education and filling the highest place in life. It has pulled him away from his own making before he was finished and left him a maimed man educationally.

We will agree that circumstances sometimes make it necessary for a person to leave the main highway and follow a shady lane. We have a few such cases of that kind in Berea this spring but the great majority of those who leave the main highway to Education and Success are deceived and allured by the appearances of these lanes with their entrances. They do not look far enough ahead. They do not realize that the farther these lanes go, the deeper they get into the wilderness and the farther they are from the goal of their ambition. Do not be deceived! Stay in the main highway and you will rejoice when the journey is through and the victory won.

A diamond in the rough
Is a diamond sure enough.
The yet it may not sparkle
It is made of diamond stuff.

Of course, someone must find it,
Or it never would be found;
And, then, someone must grind it,
Or it never would be ground.

But when it's found, and when it's ground,
And when it's hurnished bright,
That diamond's everlastingly
Just flashing out its light.

—Selected.

It is a wonder that there are not more female detectives. If a woman can keep track of the styles she ought to be able to keep track of anything else.—Exchange.

PRUDENCE of the PARSONAGE



(Copyright, by the Robbs-Merrill Company.)

CHAPTER XIII.

Fate Takes Charge.

For hours Prudence lay unconscious, with two doctors in close attendance. Fairly, alert but calm, was at hand to give them service.

It is a significant thing that in bitter anguish and grief, Christians find comfort and peace in prayer. Outsiders, as well as Christians, pray in times of danger and mental stress, pray, and pray, and pray again, and continue still in the agony and passion of grief and fear. And yet they pray. But Christians pray, and find confidence and serenity. Sorrow may remain, but anguish is stilled.

Mount Mark considered this a unique paragon family. Their liveliness, their gaiety, their love of fun, seemed a little inappropiate in the setting of a Methodist paragon.

"They ain't sanctimonious enough by half," declared old Harvey Reel, the bus driver, "but, by Jingo! I tell you they are dandies!"

But as a matter of fact, every one of the family, from Connie up, had a characteristic paragon heart. When they were worried, or frightened, or grieved, they prayed. Fairly passing up the stairs with hot water for the doctors, whispered to her father as he turned in to his own room, "Keep on praying, father. I can't stop now, because they need me. But I'm praying every minute between errands." And Mr. Starr, kneeling beside his bed, did pray—and the stony despair in his eyes died out, and he came from the little room quiet, sad, confident, and calm.

Connie, seeking a secluded corner to "pray for Prudence," had passed the door of the dungeon, and paused. A fitting place! So she turned in at once, and in the farthest and darkest corner, she knelt on the hard floor and prayed, and sobbed herself to sleep.

Lark remained loyally with Carol until consciousness returned to her. As soon as she was able to walk, the two went silently to the barn, and climbed into the much-loved haymow. There they lay flat on the hay, faces downward, each with an arm across the other's shoulder, praying fervently. After a time they rose and crept into the house where they waited patiently until Fairly came down on one of her numerous errands.

"Is she better?" they whispered. And Fairly answered gently, "I think she is a little better." Then the twins, in no way deceived, went back to the haymow again.

Fairly prepared a hasty supper, and arranged it on the kitchen table. She drank a cup of hot coffee, and went in search of her father. "Go and eat, daddy," she urged. But he shook his head.

"I am not hungry, but send the girls to the table at once."

On their next trip into the house, Fairly stopped the twins. "Get Connie and eat your supper. It's just a cold lunch, and is already on the kitchen table. You must help yourselves—I can't come now."

The twins did not speak, and Fairly went hurriedly up the stairs once more. "I do not think I can eat," said Carol. "We'd better take away about half of this food, and hide it. Then she will think we have already eaten."

This novel plan was acted upon with promptitude and the twins went back to the haymow. When it grew dark they slipped into the kitchen and hid behind the stove. And down to them presently came Fairly, smiling, her eyes tear-brightened.

"She is better!" cried Carol, springing to her feet.

"Yes," said Fairly, dropping on her knees and burying her face in Lark's lap, as she still sat on the woodbox. "She's better. She is better." Lark patted the heaving shoulders in a motherly way, and when Fairly lifted her face again it was all serene, though her lashes were wet.

"She is conscious," said Fairly, still on her knees, but with her head thrown back, and smiling. "She regained consciousness a little while ago. There is really nothing serious about the matter. It was a hard knock, but it missed the temple. When she became conscious, she looked up at father and smiled. Father looked perfectly awful, twins, so pale, and his lips were trembling. And Prudence said, 'Now, father, on your word of honor, did you knock me down with that ball on purpose?' She spoke very low and weak, but—just like Prudence!"

dence! Father couldn't say a word; he just nodded, and gulped. She has a little fever, and the doctors say we may need to work with her part of the night. Father said to ask if you would go to bed now, so you can get up early in the morning and help us. I am to stay with Prudence tonight, but you may have to take turns in the morning. And you'll have to get breakfast, too. So father thinks you would better go to bed. Will you do that, twinnies?"

"Will we?" And Carol added, "Will you kiss Prudence good night for us, and tell her we kept praying all the time? Prudence is such a great hand for praying, you know."

Fairly promised, and the twins crept upstairs. It was dark in their room. "We'll undress in the dark so as not to awake poor little Connie," whispered Lark. "It's nice she can sleep like that, isn't it?"

And the twins went to bed, and fell asleep after a while, never doubting that Connie, in her corner of the room, was already safe and happy in the oblivion of slumber.

But poor Connie! She had not wakened when Fairly closed the dungeon door. It was long afterward when she sat up and began rubbing her eyes. She did not know where she was. Then she remembered! She wondered if Prudence—she scrambled to her feet, and trotted over to the dungeon door. It was locked; she could not turn the knob. At first she thought of screaming and pounding on the door.

"But that will arouse Prudence, and frighten her, and maybe kill her," she thought wretchedly. "I'll just keep still until someone passes."

But no one passed for a long time, and Connie stretched her aching body and sobbed, worrying about Prudence, fearful on her own account. She had no idea of the time. She supposed it was still early. And the paragon was deathly quiet. Maybe Prudence had died! Connie writhed in agony on the hard floor, and sobbed bitterly. Still she would not risk pounding on the dungeon door.

Upstairs, in the front room, Prudence was wrestling with fever. Higher and higher it rose, until the doctors looked very anxious. They held a brief consultation in the corner of the room. Then they beckoned to Mr. Starr.

"Has Prudence been worrying about something this winter?"

"Yes, she has."

"It is that young man, isn't it?" inquired the family doctor—a Methodist minister.

"Yes."

"Can you bring him here?"

"Yes—as soon as he can get here from Des Moines."

"You'd better do it. She has worn herself down nearly to the point of prostration. We think we can break this fever without serious consequences, but get the young man as soon as possible. She cannot relax and rest until she gets relief."

So he went downstairs and over the telephone dictated a short message to Jerry: "Please come—Prudence."

When he entered the front bedroom again, Prudence was muttering inintelligible words under her breath. He knelt down beside the bed and put his arms around her. She clung to him with sudden passion.

"Jerry! Jerry!" she cried. Her father crossed and petted her, but she did not speak.

"Oh, I can't," she cried again. "I can't, Jerry, I can't." Again her voice fell to low mumbling. "Yes, go. Go at once. I promised, you know. They haven't any mother—I promised. Jerry! Jerry!" Then, panting, she fell back on the pillows.

But Mr. Starr smiled gently to himself. So that was the answer! Oh, foolish little Prudence! Oh, sweet-hearted little martyr girl!

Hours later the fever broke and Prudence drifted into a deep sleep.



But Mr. Starr Smiled Gently to Himself.

Then the doctors went downstairs with Mr. Starr, talking in quiet, ordinary tones.

"Oh, she is all right now, no danger at all. She'll do fine. Let her sleep. Send Fairly to bed, too. Keep Prudence quiet a few days—that's all. She's all right."

They did not hear the timid knock at the dungeon door. But after they had gone out, Mr. Starr locked the door behind them, and started back through the hall to see if the kitchen doors were locked. He distinctly

heard a soft tapping, and he smiled. "Mice!" he thought. Then he heard something else—a faintly whispered, "Father!"

With a sharp exclamation he unlocked and opened the dungeon door, and Connie fell into his arms, sobbing piteously. And he did the only wise thing to do under the circumstances. He sat down on the hall floor and cuddled the child against his breast. He talked to her soothingly until the sobs quieted, and her voice was under control.

"Now, tell father," he urged, "how did you get in the dungeon? The twinnies—"

"Oh, no, father, of course not; the twinnies wouldn't do such a thing as that. I went into the dungeon to pray that Prudence would get well. And I prayed myself to sleep. When I woke up the door was locked."

"But you precious child," he whispered, "why didn't you call out, or pound on the door?"

"I was afraid it would excite Prudence and make her worse," she answered simply. And her father's kiss was unwontedly tender as he carried her upstairs to bed.

Prudence slept late the next morning, and when she opened her eyes her father was sitting beside her.

"All right this morning, father," she said, smiling. "Are the girls at school?"

"No, this is Saturday."

"Oh, of course. Well, bring them up, I want to see them."

Just then the distant whistle of a locomotive sounded through the open window, but she did not notice her father's sudden start. She nodded up at him again and repeated, "I want to see my girls."

Her father sent them up to her at once, and they stood at the foot of the bed with sorry faces, and smiled at her.

"Say something," whispered Carol, kicking Lark suggestively on the foot. But Lark was dumb. It was Carol who broke the silence.

"Oh, Prudence, do you suppose the doctors will let me come in and watch them bandage your head? I want to begin practicing up, so as to be ready for the next war."

Then they laughed, and the girls realized that Prudence was really

alive and quite as always. They told her of Connie's and experience, and Prudence comforted her sweetly.

"It just proves all over again," she declared, smiling, but with a sigh close following, "that you can't get along without me to look after you. Would I ever go to bed without making sure that Connie was safe and sound?"

Downstairs, meanwhile, Mr. Starr was plotting with Fairly, a willing assistant.

"He'll surely be in on this train, and you must keep him down here until I get through with Prudence. I want to tell her a few things before she sees him. Bring him in quietly, and don't let him speak loudly. I do not want her to know he is on hand for a few minutes. Explain it to the girls, will you?"

After sending the younger girls downstairs again, he closed the door of Prudence's room, and sat down beside her.

"Prudence, I can't tell you how bitterly disappointed I am in you."

"Father!"

"Yes, I thought you loved me—the girls and me. It never occurred to me that you considered us a bunch of selfish, heartless, ungrateful animals!"

"Father!"

"Is that your idea of love? Is that—"

"Oh, father!"

"It really did hurt me, Prudence. My dear little girl, how could you send Jerry away, breaking your heart and his, and ours, too—just because you thought us such a selfish lot that we would begrudge you any happiness of your own? Don't you think our love for you is big enough to make us happy in seeing you happy? You used to say you would never marry. We did not expect you to marry, then. But we knew the time would come when marriage would seem beautiful and desirable to you. We were waiting for that time. We were hoping for it. We were happy when you loved Jerry, because we knew he was good and kind and loving, and that he could give you all the beautiful things of life—that I can never give my children. But you thought we were too selfish to let you go, and you sent him away."

"But father! Who would raise the girls? Who would keep the paragon? Who would look after you?"

"Aunt Grace, to be sure. We talked it over two years ago, when her husband died. Before that, she was not free to come to us. But she said then that whenever we were ready for her she would come. We both felt that since you were getting along so magnificently with the girls, it was better that way for a while. But she said that when your fitting time came, she would come to us gladly. We had it all arranged. You won't want to marry for a year or so, yet. You'll want to have some happy sweetest days first. And you'll want to make a lot of those pretty, useless, nonsensical things other girls make when they marry. That's why I advised you to save your hurglar money, so you would have it for this. We'll have Aunt Grace come right away, so you can take a little freedom to be happy, and to make your plans. And you can initiate Aunt Grace into the mysteries of paragon housekeeping."

A bright, strange light had flashed over Prudence's face. But her eyes clouded a little as she asked, "Do you think they would rather have Aunt Grace than me?"

"Of course not. But what has that to do with it? We love you so dearly that we can only be happy when you are happy. We love you so dearly that we can be happy with you away from us, just knowing that you are happy. But you—you thought our love was such a hideous, selfish, little make-believe that—"

"Oh, father, I didn't! You know I didn't!—But maybe Jerry won't forgive me now?"

"Why didn't you talk it over with me, Prudence?"

"I knew you too well, father. I knew it would be useless. But—doesn't it seem wrong, father, that—a girl—that I—should love Jerry more than—you and the girls? That he should come first? Doesn't it seem—wicked?"

"No, Prudence, it is not wicked. After all, perhaps it is not a stronger and deeper love. You were willing to sacrifice him and yourself, for our sakes! But it is a different love. It is the love of woman for man, that is very different from sister love and father love. And it is right. And it is beautiful."

"I am sure Jerry will forgive me. Maybe if you will send me a paper and pencil, I can write him a note now? There's no use waiting, is there? Fairly will bring it, I am sure."

But when a few minutes later, she heard a step in the hall outside, she hid her arm across her face. Somehow she felt that the wonderful joy and love shining in her eyes should be kept hidden until Jerry was there to see. She heard the door open, and close again.

"Put them on the table, Fairly dear, and leave me for a little while, will you? Thank you." And her face was still hidden.

Then the table by the bedside was swiftly drawn away, and Jerry knelt beside her, and drew the arm from her face.

"Jerry!" she whispered, half unbelievably. Then joyously, "Oh, Jerry!" She gazed anxiously into his face. "Have you been sick? How thin you are, and so pale! Jerry Harmer, you need me to take care of you, don't you?"

But Jerry did not speak. He looked earnestly and steadily into the joyful eyes for a moment, and then he pressed his face to hers.

THE END.

Easy to See.
The Beauty—I wonder why women age earlier than men?
The Beast—You wouldn't notice it if they only told the truth about their ages.—Exchange.



Homebody—Does your wife observe her marriage vow to obey?
Peck—Implicitly—whenever I command her to go ahead and do just as she pleases.—Boston Globe.

A Severe Mother.
Boston Mother—Do you know Willie Bump?
Little Son—Sure! I soaked that bone headed shrimp on the beaser the last time I seen him.
Boston Mother—What awful language! You should say, "I soaked that boneheaded shrimp on the beaser the last time I saw him."—New York Times.

A Sad Tale.
A needle loved a ball of yarn
And nearly had a fit
Because it didn't care a darn
And only answered "Nitt."

Sometimes.
"I told him he couldn't kiss me."
"Well?"
"Nothing. It's rather pleasant to have people differ with you now and then, don't you think?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.



Mrs. Justwed (sighing)—I would go home to my mother tomorrow only that it might discourage my sister Jane's beaux.—New York Globe.

Roundsabout Conclusion.
"It's an extended corridor that has no ultimate termination," mused the absentminded professor as he patiently plodded around the revolving doorway.—Jack o' Lantern.

"Where's that man who was always talking about making a fortune raising chickens?"
"He has quit bothering about chickens."—Washington Star.

REBELLION

By SUSAN E. CLAAGETT.

"You rail against convention," the man at the wheel said, "but you have not told me what you would offer in its place. There is no need for you to go into the byways and hedges in search of the creature man. I can name four who would deem it a privilege to spend the rest of their lives in your company and I know that you have sent them to the corners of the earth. Relation is in Japan, Howard and Lawrence are driving ambulances in France, Chapman is with Pershing in Mexico. Why did you do it?"

Sophia Isham looked at her companion with somber eyes. She could not smile, although the note of amusement in his voice would have been contagious if the subject of their talk had not been a vital one to her.

"If I tell you that not one of them has asked me to marry him, would you believe me?"

"Certainly not!" His reply was emphatic.

"So I supposed. Neither will you believe me when I tell you that I have never been asked in marriage, humiliating as is the admission. But it is true, nevertheless. Men find in me a pleasant companion, a good comrade. I am their confidant, but our friendship has never crossed the dividing line between pleasant friendliness and the deeper feeling. That I cannot arouse admiration, love, has cut deep."

"That fact is burned into my consciousness and I resent the attitude of the world toward the woman who would strive for her happiness by seeking it for herself. It is a man-made world, with man-made customs and, perforce, she who finds no favor in his sight must bow to the inevitable and accept the fate thrust upon her. Convention forbids the least little step across the boundary of his dominion, even though she may see happiness beckoning to her from the farthest corner. Why should she be looked upon askance if she ventures over that line of demarcation?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" he asked with evident amusement as he brought the car to a standstill to allow a heavily loaded wagon to pass on the narrow road. "What would you suggest that will take the place of the old-established order of things? You are so essentially feminine that I cannot imagine you taking the initiative in such matters."

"Why not?" she retorted with passionate warmth. "Because I am passed by must I forever give up the thought of love, of companionship, the feel of a warm little body within my arms? Or, if not passed by, must I take what is offered when, unoffered, there is a better which might be mine if I could but overcome the reluctance, entailed by convention and my womanhood, to ask for it?"

"There is a possibility, you know, that you may meet with a rebuff. Have you thought of that?"

She drew in her breath sharply. "I have a right to happiness," she answered stubbornly. "If it will not come in the accepted way I will fight for it. It will be hard, but I must." Until now he had not taken her seriously, but there was a strain in her face, in her figure, in her clasped hands that made him feel her earnestness. He had known her for many years, had been a constant visitor in her home and thought he knew her every whim and caprice, but this intensity, underlying her usual cool friendliness, took him unawares. He was frankly uncomfortable.

"You told me there were four," she said presently, breaking the silence that had fallen between them. "They were not lovers, but if they had been my choice would not have been made from among them. They were good dancers, perfect escorts, desirable as comrades, but nothing more."

"How can you say that when you know what they are doing?" he asked gravely. "Do weaklings go to the battlefield?"

"No. But there was a lack hard to explain. What they are doing will develop traits that would have forever lain dormant but for the horrors of this awful war. But when they left they were not the men to whom I would give my heart's blood and think nothing of the giving." She turned to him suddenly. "What is your definition of a man?"

He looked at her thoughtfully. "About the same as yours, I think. Force, integrity, honesty of purpose, gentleness, consideration for others, a carrying out of the right as he sees it no matter at what cost to himself." She nodded. "That is what I want," she said tensely, "a man, not the pretense of one."

"You have found such a one?"
"Yes."
"You have told him that you care?"
"Not yet, but I will, I must." The answer came haltingly. "I—I—oh! Don't you know?" She threw out her hands with a little despairing gesture. "I think I will die of shame, but don't you know that it is you?" She ended in a whisper.

For an instant the silence was profound. Then he laughed, a full-throated laugh, in which there was no sting, for he had caught her two hands within his own and raised first one and then the other to his lips.

"You dear!" he murmured under his breath. "God grant I am worthy of your belief, that I will never disappoint you."

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

RAILROAD SITUATION IS NOW LARGELY UP TO CONGRESS

Must Share Responsibility in Future Development.

ROBERT S. LOVETT'S VIEWS

"Unification of Regulation Is Essential." A Complete, Harmonious, Consistent and Related System Needed—Federal Incorporation of Railroads by General Law Favored.

Washington, March 26.—Responsibility for the railway development of the country, for providing necessary transportation facilities to care for the growing business and population of the country, now rests largely with congress and not entirely with the railroad managers. This was the statement of Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific system, to the Newlands joint congressional committee when that body resumed its inquiry into the subject of railroad regulation this week.

In making this statement of the changed conditions of the railroad situation Judge Lovett undoubtedly had in mind the decision of the supreme court on the Adamson law, handed down last week, which establishes the right of the federal government to fix railroad wages and to prevent strikes. This decision is regarded by railroad men and lawyers as marking an epoch in the development of transportation in the United States.

"We have our share of responsibility," said Judge Lovett, "but it rests primarily on congress. When the government regulates the rates and the financial administration of the railroads, the borrowing of money and the issuance of securities it relieves the railroad officers of the responsibility of providing and developing transportation systems, except within the limits of the revenue that can be realized from such rates and under such restrictions. For a country such as ours, for a people situated as we are, to blunder along with a series of unrelated, inconsistent, conflicting statutes enacted by different states without relation to each other, instead of providing a complete and carefully studied and prepared system of regulation for a business that is so vital to the life of the nation, is worse than folly."

He summed up the present problems and difficulties of the railroads as follows:

First.—The multiplicity of regulations by the several states with respect to the issue of securities, involving delays and conflicting state policies generally dangerous and possibly disastrous.

Second.—The state regulation of rates in such a manner as to unduly reduce revenues, to discriminate in favor of localities and shippers within its own borders as against localities and shippers in other states and to disturb and disarrange the structure of interstate rates.

Third.—The inability of the interstate Commerce Commission, whoever the commissioners may be, to perform the vast duties devolving upon it under existing laws, resulting in delay—which should never occur in commercial matters—and compelling the commissioners to accept the conclusions of their employees as final in deciding matters of great importance to the commercial and railroad interests of the country.

Fourth.—The practical legality that has been accorded conspiracies to tie up and suspend the operation of the railroads of the country by strikes and violence and the absence of any law to compel the settlement of such disputes by arbitration or other judicial means, as all other issues between citizens in civilized states are to be settled.

Fifth.—The phenomenal increase in the taxation of railroads in recent years.

Sixth.—The cumulative effect of these conditions upon the investing public, to which railroad companies must look for the capital necessary to continue development.

"We believe that the unification of regulation is essential," said Judge Lovett, "and that with the rapid increase of state commissions in recent years congress will in time be compelled to exercise its power in the premises. To unify regulation there should be a complete, harmonious, consistent and related system. We believe the best, if not the only practical plan, is the federal incorporation of railroads by general law, which will make incorporation thereafter compulsory, thus imposing on all railroad companies throughout the United States the same corporate powers and restrictions with respect to their financial operations and the same duties and obligations to the public and the government, so that every investor will know precisely what every railroad corporation may and may not lawfully do."

Judge Lovett contended that the solution of these problems and difficulties rested with congress. He told the committee that under the constitution the authority of the federal government is paramount, that congress has the power to legislate for a centralized control of railroads under federal charters and that it only remains for that body to exercise that power.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

L. & N. TIME TABLE

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a.m. 10:55 p.m.
 BEREA 1:07 p.m. 9:55 a.m.
 Cincinnati 6:00 p.m. 7:45 a.m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 7:05 a.m. 8:15 p.m.
 BEREA 12:42 p.m. 12:10 a.m.
 Knoxville 7:00 p.m. 5:34 a.m.

Express Train

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:00 a.m.
 BEREA 12:02 a.m.

No. 33 will stop to let off passengers from Columbus, O., or points beyond, or from Indianapolis, Ind., or points beyond, and to take passengers for Knoxville or points beyond, at which the train stops.

When such passengers have baggage, it is transferred to train number 37 at Richmond, Ky.

North Bound

BEREA 4:58 p.m.
 Cincinnati 9:50 p.m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Richmond, and points beyond at which it stops.

We **SELL** Hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones.

Mrs. J. J. Moore, who has been confined to the Robinson Hospital for several weeks, was able to return to her home Tuesday.

The small son of Simon Muncy was operated on at the Robinson Hospital Monday evening, and is doing nicely.

Frank Voss, who has been confined to the hospital here for some time, was taken Friday by Mr. Hudson to the Christ Hospital in Cincinnati where he underwent a very serious operation Tuesday.

Fish's cordially invite you to their Millinery Opening, March 30 and 31.

Joseph Allen of the Academy Department went last week to his home at Old Town, Greenup County, to undergo an operation of the ear.

William Wright of the Academy Department went to his home in Virginia last week on account of illness in the home.

Miss Flossie Young of the Academy Department returned to her home in Richmond last week.

Shoes, Clothing and Hats, J. M. Coyle & Company. (Ad. 38).

Porter Armstrong of Danville visited his brother, Elijah, of the Academy Department last week.

W. N. Hughes of Greenhall, Jackson County, was visiting his son, Huben, of the Academy last week.

Miss Jean McCollum visited the first of the week in Winchester as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wyatt.

Ladies: Don't buy your hats till you see my big fresh stock of lovely Spring and Summer Millinery. I have enlarged my house and am carrying a much larger stock than ever before. I shall carry hereafter a nice line of Pattern Hats ranging in price from \$15.00 down to \$2.50. Every one a gem for the price.

Mrs. Mary E. Cliff of Cleveland, O., is visiting friends and relatives in Berea.

Mrs. Brady of Indianapolis, Ind., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Coyle, sr., on Depot Street.

Miss Ethel Azbill of Mt. Vernon was the guest of Miss Grace Cornelius over Sunday.

Fish's Millinery Opening Friday, March 30, Saturday March 31, ad-39.

Dr. P. Cornelius was called by telephone last Thursday to Cleveland, O., to attend Mrs. Louis Schram, formerly Miss Bettie Azbill, who was quite ill. Dr. Cornelius returned to Berea Thursday and reports that Mrs. Schram is doing quite well.

When in need of motorcycles and bicycles, new or second hand, call on Chas. Burnam, Richmond, Ky.

(Ad. 39.)

Mrs. J. A. Wydt returned Sunday from a visit with her sons in Cincinnati.

Jesse Rogers of Frankfort has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andie Smith on Center street.

Miss Rebecca Scrivner, who has been in Cincinnati for several months, returned to Berea Sunday.

Edwin Moore went Wednesday to Ada, O., where he will enter Northern University for Spring and Summer terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coyle, who formerly lived on Walnut Meadow pike, have moved to their new home on Depot street, recently purchased from Sam Lineas.

James Pawley of Dayton, O., is spending a few days in Berea. Mr. Pawley is seriously thinking of locating on a farm near Berea.

James Dalton, a former citizen of Berea, now living near Indianapolis, Ind., was visiting with friends in town last week.

Mrs. Laura Jones has Mrs. Edna Nicholson of Louisville for trimmer this season. She is a woman of experience in her line, and can make any kind or style of hat or trim. We guarantee every order from our house.

Tarlton Combs is having a new house built on his place.

Mrs. Thomas Stephenson and little daughter, Vivian, were in Richmond for a brief visit at the first of the week.

Mrs. Morgan Morgan left last week for a visit with her sister in Cleveland, O.

Misses Mabel Lewis and Kathleen Ogg were among the delegates who attended the Christian Endeavor Convention held at Danville the latter part of last week. They report a profitable and pleasant trip.

Why not give that little Mrs. Laura Jones your order for your new spring hat? She is prepared to please you, and she appreciates your trade.

Miss Cora Shireman and her brother, Isaac, are now located at Doylestown, O. The former's health is much improved, while the latter is holding down a linotype job on the Banner Press at Wadsworth, O.

J. H. Grimes and sister, Miss Elizabeth, of Lancaster were visitors in Berea the past week.

Mrs. Sarah Baker of Conkling, Owsley County, is visiting her son, J. R. Little, on Boone Street.

Our stock of **Heidman Clothes and Florsheim Shoes**, is most complete.

(Ad. 38).

Miss Fox closed her teaching in the Foundation School last week to begin at Narrow Gap.

Homer Lewis of the College Department spent Sunday in Winchester.

Mrs. Nannie E. Sanders of Leesburg, O., was visiting her daughter of the Academy Department the first of the week.

Mrs. C. H. Donnelly and her daughter, Miss Mary J., were visiting Miss Nettie Miller the first of the week.

Professor Jesse Baird went to Straight Creek on business Saturday.

Dr. Roberts went to Louisville last week and returned driving a car which he bought while there.

Gee! You never saw such a stock of hats as Laura Jones is carrying this time. Every one is a winner. And cheap! Actually they are reasonably priced in this time of War Prices.

ad-40

Abraham Short moved to Jackson, Breathitt County, Monday.

Thomas Parker returned last week from a short visit with homefolks at Alexandria, O.

Howard Whitaker spent Sunday at his home in Cynthia.

Miss Gertrude Smith spent Sunday with her sister in Richmond.

J. N. Manley of Jackson, Tenn., who is representing the Southwestern Publishing Co., visited Mr. Hambrick of the College Department last week.

Sure! Everybody is pouring down to Laura Jones for their hats. Why not? A big new stock, not a carried over hat in it; Pattern Hats from Cleveland, New York, and Cincinnati; the best styles of the season; a city trimmer, who is an artist in her line; and would you believe it! **The Prices Are Actually Reasonable.** She will sell hats.

ad-40

Edward Carden of the College Department left Thursday for his home in Knoxville, Tenn.

Forester Raine is in school again after several days of illness.

Misses Helen Bundy, Elizabeth Hunt, Vera Shott, Elizabeth Wettig, Louise Finch, and Maud Bowman attended Sunday-school at Silver Creek Sunday.

Miss Maude Parker of Lexington, a former student of Berea, was visiting friends here Sunday.

Peter McNeil, who has been in the hospital for several days, is out again.

Homer McCann of the College Department left for his home in Flemingsburg, Wednesday night.

Mrs. J. W. Anderson visited her daughters, Maude and Kate, here while on her way to Conkling from Louisville where she underwent an operation a few days ago.

Miss Maude Anderson, a nurse in the hospital here, was in Richmond the first of the week.

Ethan Whicker of the Normal Department, left Wednesday for his home at Botner, Owsley County.

Roy Burton, a Berea College student of several years ago, writes to his friends that he married a Louisiana lady and is located in that state. He has been teaching but this year is taking a course in the Agricultural College at Baton Rouge.

Mrs. Allen Williams enjoyed a brief visit from her mother the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Short left Tuesday for their old home in Jackson. They have made many friends since their coming to Berea some twelve years ago, who wish them success.

JULES FALK WILL PLAY

The citizens of Berea will be delighted to learn that they have another opportunity to hear the great violinist, Jules Falk, on Monday night, April 2, at 7:30 p.m. Admission for citizens, 25 cents.

MAIDEN RIDGE NURSERY

Thousands of fine apple and peach trees in lots of 10 or more at 12 cents each. Other stock and berries reasonable. Send for list.

G. D. SMITH, Proprietor, (Ad. 42.) Richmond, Ky.

CARD OF THANKS

To our many friends in Berea and at home, we wish to express our appreciation of their willing service and heart-felt sympathy in this hour of sadness. This, of course, does not fill the vacancy in our lives, but it is the best the human hand can give, and this we truly appreciate. The Fielder Family.

LOAN ASSOCIATION MEETING

A meeting of the Farm Loan Association was held in the Berea National Bank last Saturday. Several new members were admitted to the Association, and several matters of interest were discussed. A meeting of the directors is called for next Saturday at 1:30 in Vocational Chapel, previous to the Farmers' Meeting to be held at that place.

DEAN AND MRS. RUMOLD ENTERTAIN

Dean and Mrs. Rumold entertained about forty young people of the College Department at their home on Prospect street, Wednesday night from seven to nine. Lively games which tested the wits were indulged in and several short, humorous recitations by Homer McCann brought forth roars of laughter. There were several other excellent speeches made amidst enthusiastic applause. A number of excellent musical selections were rendered by Misses Helen Shannon and Evelyn Richardson. Toward the close of the evening, refreshments were served.

BAND CONCERT

One of the greatest occasions of the year took place in the Chapel Monday night in the form of the annual Band Concert in connection with which was given a motion picture show, "Rags," in which Mary Pickford, the world renowned actress, played the leading part. The music by the Band was well rendered, being selections by the very best composers of band-music. The great success of the program is largely due to the band leader, Mr. Gentfeld, who has spared no time or effort in making it a success.



The Globe Man is Coming
 MARCH 29 and 30
 for the semi-annual display
 WOOLENS SHOWN IN FULL LENGTH DRAPES
GOTT BROS.
 "THE CASH STORE"
 Representing
THE GLOBE TAILORING CO.
 CINCINNATI
 Globe men in charge. **R. J. GOSIGER**

Berea College Calendar

March

31. Saturday:
 9:30-9:50 a.m. Divided Chapel; Upper Chapel, Rumold; Main Chapel, Hunt.
 7:30 p.m. Anniversary Utile Duice Literary Society.

April

1. Sunday:
 9:45-10:45 a.m. College Sunday School.
 3:30-4:00 p.m. Open Air Service, Knight.
 6:15-7:15 p.m. Young Peoples' Meetings.
 7:30-8:30 p.m. Chapel Worship; Upper Chapel, Roberts; Main Chapel, Raine.

2. Monday: Free Day.
 6:30-7:30 p.m. Band Practice.

3. Tuesday:
 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Chapels.

4. Wednesday:
 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Chapels.

3:50-5:30 p.m. Cabinet.
 7:30 p.m. Address on Taxation of Land Values.

5. Thursday:
 9:30-9:50 a.m. Divided Chapel; Upper Chapel, Rumold; Main Chapel, Hunt.
 3:50-5:30 p.m. Prudential Committee.
 6:30-7:30 p.m. Dormitory Prayer Meetings.
 7:30-8:30 p.m. Church Prayer Meeting.

6. Friday:
 9:30-9:50 a.m. Department Conferences.
 7:40 p.m. Department Faculty Meetings.
 7:40 Roll Call; 9:10, Adjournment. College: Opportunities for College Graduates in the Mountain Region.—Raine, Phalen; Normal: Courses for 1917-18.—Smith; Academy: What Berea Students Have Done in the Mountains.—Shutt; Vocational: Vocational Guidance and Our Seniors.—Livengood; Foundation School: The Best Work in Bible for Foundation Students.—Mrs. Wertenberger, Miss Evans.

KITE-FLYING CONTEST FOR BEREA BOYS

The Progress Club is instituting a new feature this year to interest our boys and to stimulate their constructive ability. They have arranged for a Kite-Flying Contest to be held on Lincoln Field, Saturday, April 21, beginning at 2:00 p.m.

The contest will be open to any boy in Berea under fifteen years of age.

Prizes will be offered as follows: To the boy between ten and fourteen years of age building and flying the best kite a reward of \$2.00 will be awarded; to the boy under ten making and flying a winning kite in his class \$1.00 will be given.

Two boys may make and fly a kite together where desired and divide the prize.

It is hoped that a large number of boys will enter the contest.

Those wishing to enter should give their names to a member of the Kite Committee before noon on the day of the contest.

COMMITTEE

Mrs. Lewis, Chairman.
 Mrs. Gilbert.
 Mrs. Goldington.

CORD WOOD WANTED

The College Treasurer is now ready to make wood contracts for the next school year.

The wood should be cut not later than May 1st, and delivered between July 1st and October 1st.

The price for sound hard wood, well split and ricked, is \$2.25 per cord.

Persons wishing a contract should apply at the Treasurer's office at once.

WARNING!

The City Council wants to warn the people of Berea that the following ordinances will be hereafter strictly enforced, and call attention at this time to them so that the public shall be aware of them.

Be it ordained by the City of Berea, Ky., as follows:

Sec. 1. That it will be unlawful for any automobile or motorcycle to run on the streets, alleys, or pass-ways of Berea without a light in front and behind automobiles and in front only on motorcycles between the time sun-up and sun-down.

Sec. 2. No automobile or motorcycle shall be allowed to run more than twelve miles an hour in the

city limits. All laws that conflict with this law are hereby repealed. Any one offending either one of these actions shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for each offense.

W. G. BEST, Clerk.
 J. L. GAY, Mayor.

Be it ordained by the City of Berea, Ky., as follows:

Sec. 1. That it will be unlawful for any child under fifteen years of age to be found on the streets of Berea after 7:30 p.m. unless on business of the parents, going to or from church, or accompanied by the parents; and if the child is found on the streets after said time it shall be taken into custody by the Marshall, who shall immediately notify said parents or guardian of said child and each parent or guardian of said child shall pay the Marshall fifty cents for each child taken into custody, and upon payment of the same the Marshall shall release said child, but upon the refusal to pay same the parent or guardian shall be fined according to the curfew ordinance.

Sec. 2. Any parent or guardian whose child or ward shall violate this ordinance shall be fined in the sum of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each offense. Each separate act shall constitute a separate offense.

J. L. GAY, Mayor.
 W. G. BEST, Clerk.

Laying Hens.

In selecting laying hens look for a full, well developed breast and crop, showing a large pocket in which to carry the food supply. This indicates strength and vigor and ability to consume sufficient food to produce eggs.

Flattered.
 She—When it was given out that his cashier ran off with \$50,000 he didn't seem to mind it at all. He—Is he so rich as not to miss it? She—Well, he was flattered. He never owned \$50,000 in his life.

We are Glad to Announce That E. HARDIN

has been appointed our representative in Berea and is ready to show you samples of the new, distinctive and attractive line of

BETHARD WALL PAPER COMPANY
 Decorations for 1917

Mr. Hardin is an experienced decorator. Let him show you the novel and delightful effects that can be worked out in your home this spring with

BETHARD WALL PAPERS
 Bethard Wall Paper Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

OLD IRON WANTED

Will pay highest price for iron, delivered at once

Hides, Chickens, Eggs wanted

J. S. GOTT

Depot Street Berea, Ky.
 (Ad. 45.)

FOR SALE

House and Lot on Estill Street

6 room house, college water, good cellar, barn and coal shed, and the best location that can be bought in Berea. Price is right.

If interested see

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BEREA

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

MILLINERY OPENING

April 2 and 3, 1917

You are cordially invited

Mrs. Laura Jones

Phone 124

Corner Chestnut and Parkway

BEREA, KY.



Habit Is Second Nature

The ease with which different tasks are accomplished is made possible because right habits force their completion. It is not difficult to open an Interest Account in this Bank, not much money is necessary. This done, the habit of systematic depositing becomes second nature, and is difficult to break. Good results from this habit are recognized. Form this habit — start it NOW!

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00

Six Months60

Three Months35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

No Whiskey Advertisements!
No Immodest News Items!

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

The meeting of the Christian Endeavor in the Union Church Sunday night was in charge of the Prohibition Society, and was led by Eugene Marsh. There was a large attendance, and much interest was shown in the cause of Prohibition by the large number of interesting talks. Much was added to the success of the meeting by the music rendered by the Vocational quartet.

Next Sunday the meeting will be taken up by the reports of the delegates who went to the convention at Danville, and will be in charge of Bradley Kincaid. There will be something interesting in store for those who attend. Everyone is always welcome to C. E.

EVERY CITIZEN A PRODUCER

The greatest step toward "Preparedness" is to feed the people. Food supplies are so high that wages at their present rate of increase do not satisfactorily meet the situation, therefore we must supplement our income by producing our table supplies.

An investigation of Berea reveals the fact that there are vacant lots enough in town to supply the people with vegetables for one year, and then have some to spare.

There will be a meeting of the Berea Civic League Monday afternoon, April 2, at three o'clock in the Vocational Chapel to which all owners of vacant lots are invited. Let every citizen who has a vacant lot, or can get the use of one, be present at this meeting and discuss plans for cutting the high cost of living.

Let us work together for a well supplied table next winter.

M. E. VAUGHN, President
Berea Civic League.

UNION CHURCH NEWS

Dr. Thomson of Lincoln Institute, preached last Sunday a most helpful and interesting sermon to a crowded house. The Union Church is always happy to greet its former well beloved pastor.

The Women's Industrial is doing exceedingly excellent work with large attendance when the weather is at all favorable.

The Woman's Christian Association held their monthly meeting the 28th. The leader was Mrs. Dean, the hostesses, Mrs. Dick and Mrs. E. L. Roberts.

Reception of members next Sunday.

The Union Church is considering the possibility of supporting a missionary under the China Inland Mission.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

Next Sunday morning the Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach on "The Cross in Human and Christian Experience." Miss Fort of the Academy Department will sing a solo, "The Hand that Was Wounded for Me." Sunday-School, 9:15 a. m. Dr. L. J. Godby, Superintendent. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. led by the Mountain Volunteer Band of Berea College.

On Sunday evening, April 2, at 7 p. m., a reception will be given to the 21 new members recently received into the church by the older members.

Light refreshments will be served.

On Wednesday evening, April 4, the Ladies' Aid Society will have their Easter supper and food sales in the parlor of the church and all the friends of the church are cordially invited to help make it a success.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIAL

The students from North Carolina, about seventy in number, became better acquainted and passed away a very pleasant evening together in the Girls' Gymnasium Tuesday night. A number of amusing and entertaining games were indulged in, and a short program consisting of readings and short speeches was given, after which a very delicious course of refreshments was served.

JACKSON COUNTY OIL COMPANY

Within the last week, a number of Bereans have organized the Jackson County Oil Company with a capitalization of \$10,000. They anticipate developing leases in surrounding counties in which they hold more than 9000 acres. \$22,000 of the stock has already been subscribed by local men.

The Directors are D. N. Welch, W. B. Harris, D. M. Gott, J. C. Gilbert, W. O. Hayes, A. F. Scruggs and W. E. Farmer.

WEST END SUNDAY-SCHOOL

The contest between the "Reds" and "Blues" at West End Sunday-school closed Sunday with an attendance of over two hundred. After the review had been ably handled by the superintendent, the crowd adjourned to the front of the house where they lined up and counted. The "Blues" were far ahead in numbers, but the "Reds" contented themselves with the thought that they had been leading during the quarter and had a majority of the immediate community.

The real victory has not been the increased attendance during the past three months, but the increased interest on the part of the parents in the Sunday-school work. And the fact that the contest is over does not mean a loss of interest. The West End people feel that there is not a community its size in Madison County that has a larger attendance and a greater interest and pride in its Sunday-school work.

C. E. CONVENTION

A large number of delegates from here attended the Christian Endeavor Convention of the eighth district Union which was held in Danville March 23-25. This delegation, the largest present, reports the convention as being the largest ever held in this district. A number of excellent speakers were heard, among whom were the Rev. Homer Carpenter, Lexington, Dr. Ganfield of Center College, and C. F. Evans, field secretary of the Christian Endeavor Union. One of the most interesting things of the convention was the meeting with the Deaf Mutes of the Danville Institute, in which the talks were received through the translators. Luther Ambrose of Berea was re-elected president of the Union for the next year.

Try It.

If multiplied by two, three, four or any other integer less than nine the number 1,176,470,588,235,204 will produce the same digits in the same order, simply beginning at a different place in the set.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

President and Mrs. Frost Under the Doctor's Orders

Dear Friends and Neighbors:

The joy of returning to Berea for a considerable stay is greatly diminished by the fact that all our activities, especially in meeting friends, must be strictly limited.

Mr. Frost's first serious break in 1900 banished him to Michigan for the summer; the second, in 1909, sent him to England for a year. This time Mrs. Frost is equally affected. The Physicians promise full recovery if we will "obey orders" for a few months, but allow us to return to Berea only as an experiment and under strict limitations, among which are these:

1. The President can meet callers only at his Office—mornings between 10 and 11 (Thursdays 10:30 to 11).
2. No calls or telephone calls upon either of us at the house except by special arrangement through Miss Stoughton at the Office. Miss Stoughton will receive, transmit and answer any communications.
3. We can accept invitations only to bread and milk suppers and vesper calls Monday, Tuesday and Saturday nights. With all good will,

WM. G. AND ELEANOR FROST

DR. PAUL D. MOSSMAN SUCCEEDS

In a recent letter to Prof. John F. Smith Dr. Mossman writes concerning the ordeal of examination for appointment as Assistant Surgeon. His many Berea friends extend congratulations to him on his success. "I went to Washington February 4, and was busy at the exams for eight days. First I was put through a rigorous physical examination; then was required to write a brief autobiography, giving the main events of my life, especially with regard to my preliminary education. I was then confronted by the three members of the examining board, who took turns asking me all sorts of verbal questions covering subjects of general education, such as: What was the battle of Tours, where is Hagon, who was Catherine the Great, what is the capital of Canada, name one of Handel's compositions, name some events of the reign of Elizabeth? About thirty minutes was taken up with this test. Then followed the written examinations, ten in number, on the medical branches. After that, we had a laboratory examination, and were also taken to Providence Hospital and assigned two patients to examine and report upon. When the whole thing was over, I was about all in, but felt that I had passed. Still, I was considerably relieved when an official letter came day before yesterday, confirming my opinion. I have not received my commission, but probably will soon. This gives me a permanent position from which nothing can dislodge me except my own misconduct; an opportunity for great service; in case of illness my salary goes on and I will be cared for; in case of permanent disability, retired on three-fourths pay; at the age of sixty-five, retired on three-fourths pay. Thus I will be free to put in my whole efforts, without fear or favor."

Extra Guard For Bridges.

Baltimore, March 27.—Adjutant-General Warfield of Maryland has ordered a third company of the First Maryland regiment to the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio bridges at the Susquehanna river. The new men will make more than 200 to be stationed at the bridges.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

Cool Operation Near Harlan Changes Hands

The Catrons Creek Mining Company whose mines were recently opened up on Catrons Creek, has been sold by Geo. F. Ryan, J. W. Wheeler, and A. B. and D. B. Cornett to S. W. McCough and his associates of Jellico, Tenn., and is now being operated under the name of McCough Coal Co.

ATTENTION! TOMATO GROWERS

The Berea Canning Co. are now contracting for a limited acreage of tomatoes for the season of 1917. We have increased the price from 50c to 60c per hundred pounds. Those who are interested will call on E. T. Fish or John W. Fowler, Berea, Ky. ad.-40.

UNABLE TO HALT FRENCH ADVANCE

(Continued from Page One)

the attacks of the French troops who occupied the towns of Folembay and LaFouille, south of the Concy forest have failed. Progress also has been made by the French in the neighborhood of Vregny.

The Germans are offering desperate resistance to the onslaughts directed against the outer defenses of St. Quentin. Heavy counter attacks are reported, but Paris declares that General Nivelle's troops have held all ground won, the positions captured being maintained.

Apparently this means that the Germans have lost the strong key position of Esigny, four and a half miles south of St. Quentin, which is essential to the protection of the city from this direction. Military critics have pointed to the probability of the German wing in this sector being forced back to the Oise unless it is able to regain the position lost.

The British attacked and captured the village of Lagnelcourt, according to the British official report. North of the Bapaume-Cambrai road thirty prisoners and a machine gun were taken. The Germans delivered counter attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses.

After the discharge of four gas waves, the Germans attempted to make an advance on the Russian front below Dvinsk. These attacks were repulsed. Petrograd reports. Interest attaches to this attack in view of the concentration of men and munitions for a drive on the Russian capital. The Russian minister of war, Alexander J. Guchkov, has arrived in Riga to superintend defensive measures.

The Russians are continuing their successes against the Turks in the joint campaign waged by Russian and British, north of Baghdad. Russian detachments in Persia, pursuing the Turks, have crossed the border into the Turkish vilayet of Mosul.

The Turkish vilayet of Mosul has an area of about 35,000 square miles and a population estimated at 350,000. It takes in the region north of the vilayet of Bagdad and west of the Persian border, the Bagdad vilayet bounding it in part on the south and the Persian frontier on the east. To the northwest lie the mountains and the vilayet of Diarbekir.

The British are advancing toward the Mosul district from the south, moving up the Tigris from Bagdad, while the Russian forces in two or more columns have been pushing westward from the Kermanshah and Sakki districts. A junction between the two armies of these two entente powers has been forecast as a probability and the Russian advance indicated points to its possible communication at an early date.

MUTINY ABOARD SUBMARINE

Enabled German Diver to Be Captured by British.

London, March 27.—Mutiny aboard a German U-boat aided by the demoralizing effects of a submarine bomb, made the diver a prize of the British admiralty and her crew the willing prisoners of a patrol boat. The German officers were missing and probably were disposed of by the crew.

A British patrol boat approached a merchant vessel which was being held up by a submarine. The U-boat dived but not soon enough to escape a faring shock from a submarine bomb. Then it came to the surface and the crew was captured.

Don't Tempt the Thief!



WHEN your money is in the bank it is safe from pickpockets and burglars. A man who is known to carry a large sum of money on his person soon is marked as prey by the thief. None of the big men of the country carry large sums of money about. Don't tempt the thief. It may cost you not only your money, but your life. Bank your money with us.

Berea National Bank

GERMANY ADOPTS MARK TWAIN'S METHOD

The almost uncanny strategy of the Germans is again revealed in the explanation which comes from Berlin of the reasons for the retirement from the Somme front. It seems that after trying for two years to get the French and British out of their trenches, after bombardment, bayonet charges, mining and gas attacks all had been tried and all had failed, the subtle thought came to the German high command, "Why not retreat and see if they will come out and chase us?"

The plan was so simple that it seems incredible that it had taken them two years to think of it. But ultimately they did think of it—the German is a slow thinker but is sure. And sure enough the plan worked; the Germans no sooner started to fall back than the French and British came tumbling out of their trenches and were at their heels. Thus has a new military principle been evolved, that of the retreat provocative. If you cannot force the enemy to abandon his position, abandon your own and go away. This leaves the enemy no alternative. Unless he wants to stay there all alone, he just has to follow.

If the Germans continue the application of this newly discovered principle it will raise the very dickens with the allied positions on all fronts. Of what use will all their carefully prepared trenches be if the Germans cunningly decline to remain in the vicinity of them? Obviously the Allies must be completely discomfited. They will either have to pursue the Germans and force them to dig in again or else give up the contest.

It is plain then that these compelling tactics of the Germans must result in a speedy recasting of the entire allied plan of campaign. Instead of fighting the Germans in front they will have to fight them in the rear, which puts them to a great disadvantage of having to overtake the retreating columns before engaging them.

Somewhat it seems a good deal like the theory evolved by Mark Twain during his brief military career as a soldier of the Southern Confederacy. His detachment finding itself uncomfortably close to the enemy, a council of war was held to determine in what direction they should retreat. Our strategist put an end to the discussion by pointing out that it didn't much matter in what direction they retreated, just so it was away from the enemy. The sense of that was seen at once, and acted upon, and they continued to retreat before the enemy until they completely wore him out. —Kansas City Star.

SOUTH AMERICAN OPPORTUNITIES

South America is thinly peopled. The Spanish and Portuguese governments, which divide South America between themselves in 1494, made little effort to attract immigration of their own people and denied admission to peoples of other lands. The lands were administered as crown colonies. Large land grants were made to court favorites. There was little opportunity for individual enterprise, even if the continent had been open to enterprising men. It was only after the latin republics had thrown off the rule of Spain and Portugal that South America threw open her doors to the immigration of the world. But revolutions and epidemics decimated the populations, and the continuance of the great land holdings, which were just being broken up, prevented the

close settling of the country, so that even now South America, with an area of 7,276,000 square miles as against North America's 8,559,999, has a population of only about 50,000,000. Yet she has millions of acres of soil as rich as the world knows, and mines whose riches passes belief, and water ways reaching to the heart of the continent, and opportunities almost unmeasured. Yet, perhaps, the greatest opportunity is the opportunity to preach the gospel.—The Christian Herald.

A SACK OF WORRIES

A wayfarer carried a heavy sack, under which he toiled and complained unceasingly. From none could he get help or comfort.

And as he slowly journeyed, groaning under his burden, the Angel of Optimism came to him and spoke kindly, saying:

"Brother, what carriest thou?"

The man answered surlily, "My worries."

The angel smiled pityingly upon him and said, "Let us look into thy burden and examine thy worries."

And so they looked in. But lo! the sack was empty.

"Why, surely," cried the man, there were two great worries, too heavy for man to bear. But — ah, yes, I had forgotten — one was a worry of yesterday, and so it is gone."

"And the other?"

"That—why, that was a worry of tomorrow, and it—has not come yet."

Then the angel smiled with infinite pity, saying:

"Hearken! He who hows himself down under the worries of yesterday and to-morrow wears himself out for naught. But he who carries only the worries of today has no need of a sack for his sorrows. If thou wilt cast this black thing aside, and give all thy strength and cheer and courage to the things of today, real misfortune never can burden thee."

Wondering, the man did as the angel commanded.

And as he took up his journey and went lightly, swiftly on, his heart and his hands were free to relieve many a brother wayfarer of his burdens and to pluck sweet fruits and flowers along the wayside.

And when he came at last to the setting of the sun it was with smiles and a song.—The Christian Herald.

EAST KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page Eight)

Bowman, all have had workings recently and got a nice lot of work done.—Mrs. Martha Rice who has been suffering very bad of tooth ache is able to be about again.—Mrs. Polly Pennington has been very poorly for several days.—John Legear, who has pneumonia fever is very low.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Bowman have moved to their new dwelling which will soon be completed.—W. H. Pennington visited at H. C. Morgans this week. It is the first time he has been able to go about in several months.—Mrs. Annie Neely, wife of Martin Neely, died March 15 after severe suffering from consumption. Annie was only seventeen years old. She was loved by all who knew her. She was the mother of one child which died eleven months ago. Her husband has lost a kind and loving companion, her mother a faithful daughter, but our loss is her eternal gain, for sweet rest will ever be for Annie. She was buried in the cemetery near her home. Kind sympathy to the bereaved ones.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

CORN GROWING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

My dear Farmer Friends:—
As I promised in my letter of February 15th, I am writing you in order to give some suggestions as to the planting of the corn crop, which I think will be helpful.

Corn is the chief crop in the greater part of the United States. It is grown to some extent in every state, and in the corn belt it is grown as a money crop. In Eastern Kentucky, more acres are planted to corn than to all other crops combined.

A large per cent of all the corn used in the entire section of Kentucky is shipped in; in some seasons amounting to thousands of bushels. The farmers who buy this corn must, of course, earn the money to pay for it by working at something other than farming. In the past there has been plenty of work, such as hauling lumber and cross-ties, logging, digging coal, etc. By such work it has been possible in the past to earn something with which to buy the feed which was not produced on the farm. In some counties there is not now so much of such work as there was a few years ago. The timber has been worked up so rapidly in the last few years that most of the good timber is gone. In a few more years it will be impossible to have a ready means of earning money at "public works." When that time comes it will be necessary for the farmer to produce on the farm a living for the family. For this reason as the population increases, the farms must become smaller, and it is necessary that farmers and their sons should learn to grow more on each acre than they have been growing. This must be one of the aims of the Agricultural Club members, and of farmers who are trying to do better farming.

By following better methods of growing crops, the crop produced costs less per bushel, as I mentioned in my last letter. Suppose that counting the work which farmers usually do on their corn crop, it costs \$10.00 to grow an acre of corn. If the yield is five bushels of "nubbins" the cost per bushel is \$2.00. Even if the yield is ten bushels of good corn, the cost is \$1.00, which is something over the average price of corn. If by increasing the cost \$10.00 for each acre, forty bushels can be produced, the cost per bushel is only 50c. It has been proven over and over again that this can be done in Eastern Kentucky, even on ordinary land. The secret of success is to plan fewer acres and give them better cultivation. A farmer will never improve his corn yield so long as he plants three times as much as he has teams and tools to manage properly.

To make some good increases in yield, it will not, in most cases, be necessary for the farmer or club member to spend much money. Most of the extra cost should be in better work. The suggestions given on the following pages will be helpful, though they will not apply to every case alike.

Selecting and Improving the Land

In choosing the land to improve for corn remember that anything put on steep land for improvement will be easily lost by washing. Remember also, that nothing but weeds will thrive on wet land. Select a well drained and moderately level piece of land to work on.

If the place selected is sandy soil, it will have very little humus. I mentioned in my first letter. It must have plenty of humus if it is to grow anything like a good crop. Be sure to provide this by plowing under something that will help to hold water and as it rots will furnish the plant with food.

If you have not already gathered leaves or other material for increasing humus supply, there is little time left for such work. All manure should be put on the land and worked in as soon as possible. For best results, all manure MUST be broadcast. It is the business of the plant roots to find dissolved plant food. Wherever there is plant food with enough water to dissolve it, there will be plenty of roots to use it. Nature sees to it that the water is evenly distributed throughout the soil; it is the farmer's business to distribute whatever plant food he puts on the land. When this is done, the roots will be forced to distribute themselves evenly. It is only when distributed that they can get their full supply of water.

Putting fertilizer on manure in the hill is a disadvantage to the plant. It forces the roots to grow in a bunch under the hill, creating a demand for water which cannot be

satisfied throughout the ordinary season.

Sometimes a farmer thinks he hasn't enough manure to broadcast over his entire crop. Better broadcast it as far as it will go and leave the rest without manure, than to put it in the hill all over the crop. Only a few days are necessary to curl the blades of corn that have all of their roots growing in a clump under the hill. Try broadcasting all of the manure this season. It has been tried out by a good many farmers in the poorest parts of the State and found to be true.

Plowing

The earlier in the season the plowing can be done the better. The humus will absorb and hold more water for the crop, if the plowing is done early. This is very important. To grow a good crop of corn, fifteen to twenty inches of rainfall must be available during the season. It is the business of the humus to catch and hold as much as possible of the rainfall saving it for the times of scarcity. Get it covered as early in the season as possible so it will have the best chance to do its work.

Be sure in plowing that all of the weeds, manure, leaves, etc., are completely covered. Much of the water will be wasted by leaving some of this material partly exposed to the wind.

Plow as deep as is necessary to cover everything completely. Plowing too deep will be harmful, if too much clay is brought to the surface. Deeper plowing could have been done in the fall than would be safe now. Be sure that your land is dry enough to plow when the plowing is done.

When plowing in spring be sure to harrow every half day's plowing before leaving the field. This will prevent the formation of clods, and will save much moisture. If a cover crop such as rye or crimson clover is to be plowed under, it will be better to drag it down first, disc it well into the soil, then plow. This will insure that the green crop will be well mixed with the soil and in that way it will be of more benefit to the crop.

Making the Seed Bed

After plowing is done it may be weeks before time to plant. During this time the land should be stirred every time it is dry enough to work. A drag harrow (or a brush if no harrow it to be had), should be used. This work should be repeated each time the soil is dry enough, as each additional treatment will help to make the seed bed more firm. Firm soil will keep the roots of the plant moist and will give the plant an early start. Loose soil allows the moisture to escape and in this way allows the young plants to suffer for want of water. It is important, then, that you DO NOT PLANT IN A LOOSE SEED BED.

All the work you do on the land before planting time is the same as cultivation for the crop. Each stirring of the soil kills multitudes of weeds which would be difficult to destroy later. The oftener you stir the soil before planting, so long as it is never too wet, the easier the later work on the crop will be.

With best wishes for your success this season in trying to do better farming, I am,

Very truly yours,

Robt. F. Spence,
County Agent.

P. S. Later I will send you suggestions on planting methods and on fertilizers to use.

FARMERS NOTICE

Give more time and attention to the garden. And produce a better quality of vegetables.

Rely on good seeds, good soil and good care.

Devote time each day to the care of the garden.

Every farmer's table should be supplied from his own home garden. Now is the time to plant your garden.

Make a list of all seed needed and order from some reliable firm. Plant all the vegetables in rows as this makes cultivation easier.

Rotate the crops so as to prevent having the same vegetable on the same ground year after year.

Since the garden furnishes such a large amount of food it should receive an enormous amount of fertilizer. Well rotted farm manure is preferable to commercial fertilizers. The planting should be so arranged as to have a succession of crops that will furnish fresh vegetables during the entire season. To do this to the best advantage a definite plan of the garden must be made before planting time.

FARMERS' BIG MEETING SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 2:00 P. M. BERE, KY.

There will be the biggest farmers' meeting of the season held in Berea Saturday afternoon at 2:00 in Vocational Chapel.

Farmers, don't fail to come, and bring your neighbors. This is the meeting that should be attended by all who are farming or interested in farming. There is a move on foot for some great things. Mr. Chapin, one of our State agents, will be with us. He desires to see all farmers, and to discuss with them some important matters.

If you want fertilizer, lime, field seeds, come to this meeting.

MIDSHIPMAN INCREASED

A provision in the Naval Appropriation Bill provides for the appointment of one hundred enlisted men annually as Midshipman at the Naval Academy instead of twenty-five. In speaking of this provision Secretary Daniels said: "This opens more doors of advancement, promotion, and opportunity to the enlisted personnel of the navy. The men who have already entered the Naval Academy from the ranks have demonstrated the wisdom of appointing those who have had actual experience on battleships. Aspiring young men will now, in great numbers, enlist in the navy because of the larger opportunity for realizing their hopes to become naval officers. This incentive will powerfully attract to the service many of the most ambitious and capable youths of the country."

Of course the bride ought not to keep her fingers crossed when she promises to love, honor and obey her husband, but she can't afford to show her hand.—Exchange.

COMFORT IN STOCK STABLES

Best Results Not to Be Expected From Stock Shivering and Suffering From Dampness.

It pays to keep the stock comfortable as well as generously fed these chilly winter months. It is deplorable when the stock shivers and suffers from cold when by proper management it can be made comfortable with little expense.

Tight stables are not necessarily warm stables. Good ventilation is necessary in order to have the air dry. Damp air is more uncomfortable than dry air of the same temperature. A special ventilation system is a paying investment.

The covered barnyard or open shed that faces the south and has three tight walls, if well hedged with straw and has a straw stack close to the south opening, is a mighty comfortable place for stock on a cold day. Many prefer these sheds to tight stables, where the cows are confined to stanchions. They have their liberty in the shed and can exercise and keep warm.

MATE BREEDING SOWS EARLY

Many Advantages Derived From Pigs Farrowed in February or March—Best Prices in September.

There are many advantages in breeding sows for early farrowing. Pigs farrowed in February or early March come at a season when farmers can give them better care. By the time farrowed crops become available, the pigs are of such size as to make best use of them, and thus to attain greater size for early fall market.

Hogs are usually highest in price during September. Early-farrowed pigs attain marketable size by that time.

Late-farrowed pigs do not reach market weight until December or January, when pork prices are usually the lowest.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour—Winter patent \$9.25@9.75, winter fancy \$8.75@9.25, winter family \$8.25@8.75, winter extras \$7.25@7.75, low-grade \$6.75@7.25.

Corn—No. 3 white \$1.20@1.20 1/2, No. 3 yellow \$1.19@1.20, No. 3 mixed \$1.19@1.20, white ear \$1.19@1.21.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$18.50@19, No. 2 \$17@18, No. 3 \$16@17, No. 1 clover mixed \$17.50@18, No. 2 \$16.50@17, No. 1 clover \$19@20, No. 2 \$18@19.

Oats—No. 2 white 70¢, standard white 69 1/2¢, No. 3 white 68¢, No. 4 white 66¢, No. 2 mixed 68¢, No. 3 mixed 66¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$2.10@2.11, No. 3 red \$2.04@2.09, No. 4 red \$1.85@1.95.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extra 43c, centralized creamery extra 40c, firsts 38c, seconds 34c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 27c, firsts 26 1/2c, ordinary firsts 26c, seconds 25c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 lbs and under, 35c; fryers, over 1 1/2 lb, 25c; fowls, 5 lbs and over, 21c; under 5 lbs, 21c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@11.25; butcher steers, extra \$10.25@10.75, good to choice \$9@10.25, common to fair \$6.50@9; heifers, extra \$10@10.75, good to choice \$9@9.75, common to fair \$6.50@8.50; cows, extra \$8.75@9, good to choice \$7.50@8.50.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Julia H. Nichol, Director of Home Science

CANNED VEGETABLES

For several weeks longer, the greater part of all vegetables have to come from tin cans. There are a few important points to be remembered when using canned vegetables of any kind: first, always wipe the top of a can clean before opening it; second, empty the contents of the can at once into an earthen dish or aluminum pan; third, open the cans a few hours before using, if possible. In the process of canning vegetables, the air is exhausted, and until this air can enter the food, the true flavor cannot be gained.

Among the commonly used canned vegetables we find corn, tomatoes and peas. Spinach is not used as much as it should be. Canned Sweet potatoes might be made to take the place of Irish potatoes for some of our meals. The food value is much the same. Canned beans may be made to taste like new beans if a little care is taken in the preparation.

In buying canned vegetables, almost as much care must be taken in the selection as when buying fresh vegetables. A cheap can of corn is a poor investment for the family; there will be too much cob, husk and silk about it and the family will not get full value. On the other hand, a cheap can of tomatoes will do just as well as the best can for many purposes. The whole and best tomatoes are put up first, and the left-overs are ones that have to be cut up and used for the second can, and you get just as much food value at a lower price. In the first can of peas, we get very little nutrition, because the peas are picked so young. In the cheaper can the peas are larger and are really worth buying for the food value. It is hard to understand why people will pay a high price for porterhouse steak, when a piece of round steak has a higher food value. The same thing is true of canned peas.

Corn Chowder

One can of corn; four cups of milk; one small onion; four slices of bacon. Cut the bacon in small cubes and fry with the onion; add the can of corn and let cook for five minutes; add the milk; season with salt and pepper, and let it come to the boiling point. Serve with large square crackers.

Bacon and Corn

Cut one-half pound of bacon into inch pieces and fry brown. Turn off nearly all of the fat from the frying pan. Add one cup of corn and cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Season with one tea-spoon of salt and one-eighth tea-spoon of pepper and serve immediately.

Succotash

Soak lima beans or red kidney beans over night. Cook until soft (about 2 hours); ten minutes before they are ready to serve, add one can of corn, season with three table-spoons of butter, one-half tea-spoon of salt, one-eighth tea-spoon of pepper.

During the season when green corn is plentiful, and beans are fresh, succotash may be prepared from lima or kidney beans and corn cut from the cob. Follow directions given above.

Baked Macaroni

Two cups of cooked macaroni; two cups of stewed tomatoes; one cup of buttered crumbs. Put one-half of the boiled macaroni into a baking dish, then one-half of the tomatoes. Add seasoning and repeat, spread the buttered crumbs over the top. Bake twenty or thirty minutes. Rice or hominy may be used in place of macaroni.

Tomato Sauce

One pint of strained tomatoes; one small onion; two tablespoons of butter; two tablespoons of flour; one teaspoon of salt. Cook the onions with the tomatoes for ten minutes, melt the butter and add the flour. Mix well and pour in the tomatoes; stir until mixture boils; add salt. This recipe for tomato sauce may be used for the following dishes: all meat croquettes; all meat loaves; as a foundation for tomato soup.

Liver with Tomato Sauce

One pound of sliced liver; one cup of bread crumbs; salt and pepper; enough fat for frying the liver. Pour boiling water over the liver and let it stand for five minutes; salt; roll in crumbs and fry brown on both sides. Pour one recipe of tomato sauce over the liver and bake it in the oven from twenty to thirty minutes.

Creamed Peas

Make a rice white sauce of one cup of unskimmed milk; three table-spoons of butter; two table-spoons of flour; salt and pepper to taste; add one can of peas and let them stand in a hot place for about ten minutes. Serve in pattie shells or in one vegetable dish or over a meat loaf. Pattie shells may easily be made from left-over pie crust. Add a little more flour and water to the crust mixture, roll out very thin, cut in circles and bake in muffin tins till a light brown.

Spinach and peas should have the liquid drained from them and fat in some form must be supplied; bacon fat and oleomargarine may be used. Canned beans are good fixed in the following manner: season the beans with salt and pepper; put a layer in the bottom of a baking dish and cover with three or four strips of raw bacon, then a layer of beans and so on until the dish is full having a layer of bacon on the top. Use only the liquid that the beans are canned in. Cover tightly and bake from one to two hours.

She Was Good.

"Are you a good stenographer?" and when she said she was We paused and gave a cheer and three cheers. "Am I a good stenographer? Well, I should say I be! I ain't missed church but once in seven years."—Detroit News.

M. WIDES

The General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap Iron and other junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More! Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass, Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Foal Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Castings. Also buys eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods. Phone: 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

HOME TOWN & HELPS

LEARNING TO KNOW FLOWERS

Information That Would Be of Immense Value to the Man Who Is Planning a Home.

The home-maker, with facilities at hand, could choose wisely what to plant in his own home grounds. Lectures, instructive and helpful though they are, can hardly accomplish for the amateur planter in the course of half a year what a single visit to a shrubbery or a perennial garden would accomplish for him in half an hour. And, in addition, as everyone knows, the parks themselves would be all the more interesting and delightful for these garden sections.

The average person knows few shrubs and few flowers. To tell one of these that the snowball with which he is familiar is only one of a score or more of available viburnums; that the shrub he knows as a "Hill" can be had in numerous varieties, some growing even into tree form, or that what he calls the "syringa" or the "mock orange," can be had in dwarf bush that is a mere pygmy beside its robust cousin—to recount facts of this sort is to surprise him. Yet it is important that facts of this sort be brought before him. There is too much uniformity in the planting of city yards—too much use made of the same material. Public gardens, exhibiting not only the common varieties, but the uncommon as well, those not so often met with but despite that, quite as beautiful as the others, would serve to overcome the tendency toward monotony already only too apparent. There are many purposes, as a matter of fact, that these gardens would serve, all of which the park board might do well to consider.

MAIL BOX OF RUSTIC DESIGN

Minnesota Farmer Had Good Idea When He Placed Ornament in Front of His Home.

A rural mail box, rusty and dilapidated, such as one occasionally sees fastened to the top of an insecure post at a distressing angle, presents a sharp contrast to the mail box which a Minnesota farmer has erected in front of his home. The box itself, which is of the ordinary metal type, is enclosed in a miniature log cabin with a gable roof. The post supporting the box and cabin is surrounded with short sticks which have been laid crosswise. The rustic effect is very pleasing.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.



Fire prevention in public schools and fire prevention in homes are matters naturally of keen interest. In the first case the question is largely one of proper legislation regarding the construction and protection of school buildings; in the second case it is largely a matter of individual education. It is estimated that 60 per cent of fires occur in homes, though of course 60 per cent of the fire loss does not result therefrom.

Fire Prevention Education.

Perhaps it is education which must be relied upon to furnish the chief weapon in the fight for fire prevention. Legislation is important; so is inspection of the construction and condition of buildings so that legislation may be backed up. But, speaking broadly, the co-operation of the individual, due to his "enlightened self-interest," is probably the essential factor in fire prevention as it is in the other activities of the Safety First federation.—Baltimore News.

Owning Home Gives Sense of Security

Owning, like faith, affords a sense of security—and the whole conception of home is based on a feeling of security. You can close the door and the world is shut out. You can go away from it, and it will be there when you come back. Now the tenant, the man who lives in other people's houses, can never be sure that it will be there when he comes back. In fact, that is one of the reasons why he lives in another man's house—he doesn't want it there when he comes back. And he sets forth on an eternal quest after an elusive, visionary something whose essence makes this present dwelling a whitened sepulcher.

Need Not Endanger Saws.

Complaints are heard of tree roots entering sewers, but if the joints are perfect no such thing is possible. Roots are attracted only by soil moisture and cannot partake of food through any other medium. Therefore no moisture, no roots. Concrete is never waterproof, but may be made so by asphalt and other coverings. If so treated and a good job is done, no tree roots will ever enter a sewer through a joint in the pipe.

Have you ever noticed how some houses always have a way of looking better and more attractive than any of the others near them? Analyze this difference, and many times you will find it is due to the fact that these houses are always kept well painted, and in harmonious colors. Upon further inquiry you will also find in a majority of the cases that the paint used is

Hanna's Green Seal

Sold By

J. D. CLARKSTON - - Berea, Kentucky

Attractions of Christian Work

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE
Moody Bible Institute,
Chicago

TEXT—Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.—Matthew 9:38.

Many complaints are heard in these days about the scarcity of Christian workers. We are told that the streams are dwindling just as the time when the banks should overflow. Doubtless there are many reasons for this, but one principal reason, I am sure, is the fact that so little is said about the attractions of Christian work.

We are constantly informed that ministers as a class are overworked and underpaid, and that they cross the "deadline" at fifty, but seldom do we hear the other side presented. There is another side, and if those who enjoy their work would occasionally set forth its attractions, surely there would be more young men to say: "Lord, here am I, send me!"

Among the minor attractions the following may be mentioned:

1. It is a life of contact with men and books. It compels one to read, think and study human nature. A Christian worker may indulge in a wider range of reading than most men. If he has any hobby, such as botany, geology, or electricity, he can pursue it to his heart's content. No knowledge comes amiss to him. Nature and the supernatural are so related that one illustrates and explains the other. For a lawyer or doctor such studies would be a digression, but a Christian worker may explore the heavens, the earth, or the bottom of the sea, and come back better fitted for the special work to which God has called him.

2. The variety of the work is also an attraction. Preaching, prayer meeting and visiting the sick are but a small part of it. He is expected to agitate temperance, to be enthusiastic on missions and to aid Christian endeavor. In fact, every good cause looks to him for support. To be sure, with so many calls upon him, he has little time for profound study, but out of it all he gains experience and versatility and becomes a good, all-around man. He learns what his forte is, and if he is wise he devotes himself mainly to that, leaving to others the work for which he is not fitted. Of all callings ours is the least monotonous. It is a life of constant activity and continual change.

3. One of the chief attractions of Christian work to me is the opportunity which it affords for religious growth. What I am spiritually I owe to my profession. Indeed, knowing my disposition, I am convinced that had I chosen any other calling I should by this time have had a good bank account and a soul as small as a mustard seed. A soul-winner must be a good man or fail. His own or others' necessities drive him constantly to the throne of grace and compel him to live in closest fellowship with God. 4. It is no more than fair to admit that there are some discouragements as well as attractions. Inadequate compensation is one of them. The Christian worker is expected to have the instincts of a millionaire, the generosity of a prince, to dress as well as the best, and to do it all on a small income. And, strange as it may seem, most of them manage to do it.

A lady once said to a friend of mine: "I would as soon take a ticket to the poorhouse as marry a theological student." But some of the best and brightest girls do not think so, as almost every paragon can testify. Parish breezes will sometimes spring up and threaten to wreck one's usefulness, but if one will keep his temper and restrain his tongue, the storm will usually blow over and leave him stronger than ever in the affections of his people.

5. The supreme attraction of Christian work, however, is the opportunity which it affords for usefulness, and usefulness of the highest kind. The merchant, the manufacturer and the farmer are all useful men. They supply the wants of the body; but our business is to transform the body into a temple of the Holy Ghost. The surgeon sets broken bones; but we heal broken hearts. The lawyer administers justice, but the Christian worker proclaims mercy. The one examines titles of real estate, while the other secures titles to mansions in the skies.

A million a month are dying in China without a knowledge of Jesus Christ. The entire continent of Africa is still clothed in darkness, for we have only touched the hem of her garment with the days of Gospel light. The agonizing appeals of our home-missionary superintendents are enough to thrill a heart of stone. Surely the wants and woes of humanity are in themselves an attraction. And if anything more were needed, is it not found in the final words of our blessed Master: "All power is given unto me in heaven and earth. Go ye therefore unto all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.)

LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. J. P. Newell of Portland, Ore., has illustrated the local option policy by a comparison with the levee system of the Mississippi. He says: "When the country was first settled the planters looked upon the floods as a necessary evil. Then one here and there began to build levees around his plantation. This proved highly profitable and the practice spread. Piece by piece was reclaimed and the lowlands made habitable. But as the number of levees increased it was noticed that the difficulty of maintaining them increased also. The floods, restricted in area, grew in height. The expense of protection became so great that many could not afford it, and became discouraged. It was found necessary to abandon the local systems and join in large districts comprising all the territory lying naturally together. By this plan a few large levees kept up by all the people of the district are sufficient to afford protection even from extraordinary floods and the difficulty and expense of maintenance are greatly reduced.

"The local option system has worked well for a time, but it has proved insufficient. As the reclaimed district increases in extent, the pressure against the dikes becomes more severe. The liquor power, as its territory is reduced in area, becomes more determined in its efforts to regain the lost ground, for its leaders realize that their dominion everywhere is threatened by successful revolt anywhere. Our safety lies in going forward. If we stop we shall lose all we have gained."

AMERICA'S FIRST DUTY.

The greatest need in America today is the formation of a new national mind, the construction of a new national conscience and a reformation that will bring about a new nation—a nation with a firmer purpose, a clearer vision and a complete understanding of the words patriotism and Americanism.

To bring this condition about, the first problem to be solved is the liquor problem, and the liquor problem's only solution is wiping it entirely and unequivocally off the map. To accomplish the coming of the "New America," every saloon beneath the stars and stripes must be closed.

The great political parties have failed to respond to this call, for they do not want the responsibility, and the time has come for the American people to disregard political parties and rise up in a great army and with all their strength solve the question themselves. America's danger is not from without; it is from within. Whatever crisis the United States is facing or will face is coming, or will come, from internal causes. It is the American people who have their own problem to settle, their own future to decide. And the first step in this settlement and decision is the elimination of the saloon.—Ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee.

ALCOHOL AND MEDICINE.

A smashing of ancient idols has occurred in our ideas of the value of alcohol as a medicine. Seventy-five, yes, 50 years ago it was one of the most widely-used remedies, not only in household but also in professional medicine. We gave it to reduce fever and to brace up depression, to improve the appetite and to lessen overeating in sedentary occupations, to stimulate the heart and to lower arterial tension, to break up a cold and to overcome shock. It was believed to ward off infection, to make blood, and to support the strength in septic fevers.

Now we know that it is not a stimulant or tonic, but a depressant; that though in small doses it increases the flow of gastric juice at the beginning of a meal, it checks the process of actual digestion of the food later, so that one influence just balances the other, and in small doses its net effect upon appetite and digestion is just precisely nothing at all, while in large doses it is ruinous.

POLITICIANS FORSAKE LIQUOR.

Not many years ago it was a frequent comment, rarely contradicted, that the man who championed the prohibition cause was committing political suicide. Today, so great has been the change in the sentiment of voting public that a man in public life dares not admit an alliance with the brewery combine or the distillery trust, realizing full well that if he were to do so he would antagonize the dominant element in his constituency and arouse suspicion even among those who have no strong moral convictions on the prohibition question.—The Union Signal.

DEFICIT IN PEORIA.

The whiskey manufacturing town of Peoria, Ill., is reported as showing a deficit in the treasury, a heavy tax arrears, a large police court docket, many arrests, big business at the city prison, and an actual decrease in bank clearings. Quite a contrast with dry Rockford, in the same state.

CAUSE FOR WONDERMENT.

We were just wondering how an intelligent citizen could vote to continue the liquor traffic and then look a little child in the face.

Gems In Verse

COMING ALONG.

TALK of the country; it's coming along.
Help it a bit with a smile and a song.
Feel that you trust it, and say it right out,
Uncle Sam knows what he's talking about.
Talk of the country.
You better be sure
It's going to grow,
And it's bound to endure.

Talk of the country; don't feel the alarm
Of those that are seeking to do it some harm.
Just you believe that it's right, and you'll find
There are lots of your neighbors exactly
Your mind.
Talk of the country.
It's humming away,
As busy as ever
At work and at play.

Talk of the country; it's going the gall,
Swinging along to a livelier fate.
Magic and merry with business and strife,
Progress and honor and beauty of life.
Talk of your country.
No use to fear
The taunt of the cynic,
The scoff and the sneer.

Talk of the country; it's fine as you'd wish;
Rubbing and humming, its old tag
Its heart in communion with right and with truth,
Strong in each muscle and sound in each tooth.
Talk of the country;
It's coming along,
Help it a bit
With a smile and a song.
—Baltimore Sun.

HIDDEN TREASURE.

MOTHER keeps a hidden treasure in a bureau drawer she locks.
And the treasure chest that holds it's a yellowed paper box.
And the treasure that is in it's really nothing much to see,
But's guarded as the jewels of a throne could never be.
Just a little baby alipper, worn all shiny on the sole,
Just a tiny little stocking, in the toe a tiny hole,
And the tiny feet that wore them in the journey of the past.
Are tottering now in memories that all her life will last.

WHEN she takes the tiny treasure from its secret hiding place
Somehow softer lights seem fallen on her dear old mother face,
And the loving hand caresses are a silent mother prayer
For the footsteps of the baby that she seems to vision there.
For the baby that had worn them is a baby to her still,
In a corner of her heart no other love can ever fill.
Yes, the baby that had worn them, baby still will always be,
Though the years have turned that baby into great, big grownup me.
—Hazen Conklin.

WHICH ARE YOU?

THERE are two kinds of people on earth today,
Just two kinds of people, no more, I say.
Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood
That the good are half bad and the bad are half good.
Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth
You must know the state of his conscience and health.
Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span
Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man.
Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years
Bring each man his laughter and each man his tears.
No; the two kinds of people on earth that I mean
Are the people who lift and the people who lean.
Wherever you go you will find the world's masses
Are always divided in just these two classes.
And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I mean,
There is only one lifter to twenty who lean.
In which class are you? Are you leaning the load
Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road,
Or are you a leaner who lets others bear
Your portion of labor and worry and care?
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

THE WIND.

A SERVANT of the Lord, I wait.
Attentive to his will.
At his behest I range the plain,
The valley and the hill.
I stir the ocean in its sleep;
I churn the curdling foam
And lift the billows from the deep
And bear the wild bird home.
I pluck the old man by the beard.
I toy with maiden's hair.
I rock the young birds in their nests.
I drive away dull care.
I sing through forests old and dank
And whisper in the ear
Of crouching marmots in their sleep
And start the timorous deer.
I make a music midst the leaves—
A music soft and low—
And fill the air with minstrelsy
As when the pipers blow.
—John S. Vaughn.

Hitting at the Ball.

Jim used to play in 85. His game was fairly good—could putt, approach and cut the ball, was steady with his wood. Then Jim read all the golfer's books, absorbed each written line and found his game was going bad. He played in 80. Kind friends essayed to help Jim out—instructed what to do. He followed all their kindly tips—and played in 92. And then he cut out theories—just practiced day and day, with different clubs a-bitting at the ball where'er it lay. So Jim now finds an 80 is no trick to play at all if he practices plain hitting—just plain "hitting at the ball." Think it over, golfers.—Golfers' Magazine.

One of its moons circles Mars every seven hours.
A mule makes no headway while he is kicking; neither does a man.

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE MOUNTAINS

(Continued from Page One)
his largest benefactions to his alma mater, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O. He then set apart a large sum for hospitals and schools in foreign lands, and the last part of his estate was divided between the American Missionary Association and Berea College.

This property, however, was not to be turned over to the beneficiaries for fifteen years, as he wished to keep the control of the Alumnum Company in the hands of his friend, Mr. Davis, President of the Company. So that the real benefits of this bequest will not come to Berea in the present administration. There will be, however, some income beginning next fall.

As a result of these things Berea will have \$40,000 more to spend next year provided the donations for current expenses continue as is hoped. Its expenditures for current expenses are \$120,000. With these new resources the Trustees propose to extend the work of the institution in five ways: first they will get enough buildings so that each of the five departments, College, Normal School, Vocational School, Academy and Foundation School will have its own campus and be like a separate institution while sharing in the benefits of the whole; next, there will be a number of added instructors; third, the support of the workers will be somewhat increased, especially in the case of married teachers with children; fourth, there will be a notable increase of the help which can be afforded to promising students of limited means throughout the mountains, especially the children of preachers and students of particular promise who may be picked out by the County Superintendents; and finally, there will be an increase of the extension service to spread some of Berea's benefits among the people who can never come to school themselves.

The members of the Executive Committee recently in session with the President were the Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., of Chicago, a graduate of the class of 1885, John R. Rogers of New York, a graduate of the class of 1874, the Rev. A. E. Thomson, D. D., of Lincoln Ridge, and Prof. E. A. Lyman of Ypsilanti, Mich.

FARM WORK INTERFERES WITH SCHOOLING IN KENTUCKY

Child Labor Investigators Report on Rural School Attendance

A detailed report of a study of farm work and school attendance in seven counties in Kentucky in 1916 has just been published by the National Child Labor Committee in the quarterly Child Labor Bulletin. Rural child labor has never received much attention, according to this Committee, but recent studies in Colorado, Kentucky and other states show that there is a close connection between children's work on the farms and the poor school attendance and high percentage of illiteracy in rural districts.

One reason for this state of affairs is said to be that "farm work is steady, whereas illness (as a cause of absence) is occasional; moreover, farm work occurs year after year, while illness may occur only once."

The work the children do on Kentucky farms is chiefly in the tobacco fields, the investigators found, although other forms of farm work also exist. Considerable space is given in the report to a discussion of the economic condition of the tenant farmer, because, "it may be that under the customary arrangements for sharing products with the landowners, for borrowing money and obtaining credit at stress, the tenant farmer is unable to keep his children in school throughout the term on account of the demands of his work and his inability to hire labor." A Kentucky school trustee is quoted as saying, "Give us a fair price for our tobacco and I will guarantee that the farmers will send their children to school and illiteracy will be wiped out."

What He Missed.
There's no use talking about it, when you get the public to the point where it understands one kind of art you ought to lead it by easy stages to the next higher variety. Don't spring it all at once on them. A few days ago we said to a friend of ours:
"Saw you going over to the Art museum yesterday. How did you like it?"
"Oh, the pictures were pretty good," he answered, "but there weren't any jokes under them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Nuttall (telephoning the coal man)—Send us a ton of coal, please, and be sure, sir, that it is good and fresh.—Puck.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.
FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 28	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 2	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for Term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens March 28th. Rooms nearly all taken. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Fill In Picture Puzzle No. 11



RIGHT, children, the last picture you drew was that of the American eagle. It has a bald head, hasn't it? And it is one of the most powerful and swiftest birds in it not? Now, here's a new one for you. Start with a soft pencil at No. 1 and see the result. You'll find that you'll have a useful domestic bird. It will remind you of a fable. The feathers are used in many things. The eggs of this bird make fine eating. Now start your pencil.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

GO WEST THIS SPRING

Become independent by taking up agriculture in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Millions of acres of land in these states along the Northern Pacific Ry. awaiting settlement. Unusual opportunities. Healthful climate, abundant crops, good markets, excellent transportation facilities, schools, churches, etc. A young country for ambitious people. Send for free descriptive literature and information regarding the particular section that interests you. We will be glad to assist you in locating your new home in a community where you can feel at home and can enjoy prosperity. Write to J. C. Eaton, General Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., 40 East 6th St., Cincinnati, O.

(Ad. 42.)

We are authorized to announce

L. C. POWELL

Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party, Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce

H. F. MINTER

Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party, Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce

A. D. BOWMAN

of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party, Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

JACKSON COUNTY

Tyner

Tyner, March 25. — Farmers are badly behind with their Spring plowing, with very few oats sowed. — Mule and cow trade are good in this vicinity, and are bringing fancy prices. — Irish potatoes are scarce and selling for \$1.25 per bushel. — Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rader are the proud parents of a bouncing boy; mother and little one doing nicely. — Born to Mrs. Lucian Gipson, a fine boy, a few days ago. They christened him Harvey. — Roy Moore of Lexington is at home for a few weeks.

Green Hall

Green Hall, March 26. — Pleasant weather is prevailing now and it is making the farmers happy. — J. H. Hornsby has purchased the M. D. Pierson farm from J. E. Wilson. His father and mother have already moved and he will follow soon. — Wm. Venable and family left for Tennessee last Tuesday to make their home there. — Measles are still raging. Jim Bowes' family is the last victim. — Robert Strong is very poorly with pneumonia. — Many of our citizens are attending Circuit Court at Booneville this week. — Mrs. Malinda Evans spent the day with Mrs. Martin Cook, Wednesday. — Sweet potato seed are selling for \$1.50 per bushel here. — F. F. McCollum recently sold a bunch of hogs for \$69.58 and J. E. Wilson sold \$178 worth. — Miss Nannie Evans attended church at Cannons Chapel Sunday. — Mrs. Eliza McCollum and daughter, Kathleen, visited at F. F. McCollum's Wednesday night.

Gray Hawk

Gray Hawk, March 26. — J. H. Begley took the contract of keeping the Jackson County paupers for the year 1917 at \$90 apiece per year. J. H. has to feed, clothe and keep them in tobacco. — Our school will close April 27. The measles and whooping cough have done some damage to the attendance, but, notwithstanding, all the school has done good efficient work. We hope to have a good school next year with a large enrollment. — Farm work is badly delayed on account of wet weather. — Mary Bingham still continues poorly with lagraippe. — Mrs. Laura Tinscher has a gripe and is 80 years old. — Mrs. R. E. Bartlett's three children that she has taken to raise, are getting along fine.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Booneville

Booneville, March 23. — A stroke of paralysis caused the death of Larkin Young at his home Monday morning. — The High School young people enjoyed a social with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams Saturday night. — Mrs. Lucy Gabbard is suffering a severe illness. — The extension of the Booneville and Burning Springs Telephone Company's line to Lee County via Lower Buffalo, has just been completed. The system now has nearly one-hundred 'phones.

Miss Lizzie Evans is visiting relatives here.

Island City

Island City, Mar. 26. — Mrs. Jane Bowman, the wife of Daniel Bowman, is not expected to live. The report is that she has lost her mind. She has been a faithful woman in her home and to God. — The people in this vicinity are reading and anxiously awaiting the results of the early Congress called together by President Wilson, April 2nd. — We hope that the farmers will get to work as the people are very much behind. — William Sizemore and Miss Druey Banks were united in the bonds of matrimony March 22nd. May peace follow and many years of enjoyment. — There are several hog buyers in our vicinity paying the highest prices ever paid. — Andy Burch, son of the Rev. Charles Burch, lost his only child recently. — Circuit Court will convene at Booneville Monday, the 26th, with Hon. John C. Eversole presiding. We suppose the candidates will be telling their story as they will have opportunity to meet their county men face to face. — We stand in need of well-qualified men to take charge of the welfare of our county and see that justice is handed out to every man. — J. D. Kidd the Deputy Sheriff, was around the other day summoning the jury. Jess is a good boy and keeps himself posted by reading The Citizen. — Many evils arise because men do not read a good newspaper such as will keep them posted. None will do so like The Citizen. Call and have your name enlisted before the price advances!

MADISON COUNTY

Kingston

Kingston, March 26. — Mr. and Mrs. Claude Todd of Brassfield spent Sunday with Mrs. Todd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Curt Parks. — Gordon Terrell, who is teaching at Cedar Grove, spent the week end at home. — Misses Ora, Ethel and Verna Flannery were entertained to dinner Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb. — Mrs. Curt Lane was in Richmond today to see her daughter, Miss Leela, who is in school at E. K. S. N. — Mr. and Mrs. Tom Adams spent yesterday with their daughter, Mrs. E. Warford. — Alce Cornelson, who has been very sick, is better. — Miss Blanche Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Moody of Bobtown attended services at the Baptist Church Sunday. — Seth Todd has been visiting relatives at Mt. Sterling. — Lee Peters and Charley Powell were in Jackson and Owsley Counties last week, buying hogs.

Speedwell

Speedwell, March 26. — The farmers are getting behind with their farm work. — Mr. and Mrs. Morris Adams will leave Wednesday for Illinois. — Mrs. Arch Murray and two children and Mrs. Frank Walton and little son spent Saturday night and Sunday with their parents. — Wm. Todd, purchased two nice heifers from Luther Todd for \$95. — Mr. and Mrs. Bud Rayburn are the proud parents of a fine girl.

McCREARY COUNTY

Stearns

Stearns, March 23. — Mabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, is suffering with pneumonia as a relapse from the measles. — Whig Duncan, an excellent citizen, died of pneumonia on Tuesday. He leaves a wife and five children. His sister, Sarah D. Smith, arrived in time for the burial Wednesday. — The Rev. John Paul of Ashbury College, Wilmore, will preach both morning and evening Sunday. — Our teachers will scatter when school closes this week. The year has been a very profitable one and we regret to see the earnest workers leave us.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, March 25. — The stork visited Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Jordan the 15th, presenting them with a fine girl baby named Carrie. — Samuel Sparks of this place and Miss Rhoda Webb of Irvine surprised their many friends by going to Nicholasville and getting married the 19th. We wish them a long and happy life. — J. W. Sparks is on the sick list this week. — Miss Maude Fielder, age 49, died at Berea where she had undergone an operation. Her remains were brought home and laid to rest in the family burying ground after funeral services by the Rev. Howard Hudson of Berea. She was a member of the Christian Church, and leaves many friends here besides a

father, mother, four sisters and five brothers.

Witt

Witt, March 23. — We are having some very bad weather which is getting the farmers behind with their plowing. — Miss Maud Winn has returned home from school at Richmond, and is very poorly. — B. L. McGeorge and little brother, John, went to Richmond Friday. — The Rev. L. F. Martin left Monday for Tennessee where he expects to hold a series of meetings. He expects to be gone two weeks. — B. K. Gunn's family has measles. They are getting along very nicely.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Three Links

Three Links, March 26. — The Revs. Messrs. Durham and Smith preached at Pleasant Hill Saturday night and Sunday. — John Dooley has returned from Middletown, O. — The stork made a flying trip thru this vicinity last week, leaving at Jas. Gatliff's a 10 pound boy, called at Mack Anderson's leaving a girl named Allie. — The boys say they believe in preparing for war in time of peace. — Several from Threelinks attended church at Pine Grove Sunday night conducted by James Lunsford of Dreyfus. — W. S. Jones of this place attended court at McKee the

fever. — Dr. P. E. Bryant is on the sick list with Brights Disease. — Born, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Preston Edwards, on Monday. — The Laurel County Fair will be held this year on August 21-24. A good fair is promised.

PULASKI COUNTY

Somersel

Somersel, March 23. — Work has been begun on the new Methodist Church on corner of Mt. Vernon and Central Ave. — Miss Ella Staples died at her mother's home Thursday morning. She was a faithful Christian and was loved by all who knew her. She leaves a mother and two sisters. — Company G was to be inspected Friday night, but only a few of the men turned out on account of the bad weather. — Squire James K. Wesley and Mrs. Rosa L. Stone were married last Saturday morning. Their many friends congratulate them. — Mrs. V. W. Lewis of Chattanooga, Tenn., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Bourne.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard

Hazard, March 22. — For some unaccountable reason, J. C. Wilcox left town Saturday morning, leaving no address. It is rumored his finances

THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE

BY
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Hi! the old swimmin'-hole! where the crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby-river what was laying half asleep.

And the gurgle of the worter round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust to know

Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;

But the merry days of youth is beyond our controle,
And it's hard to part forever with the old swimmin'-hole.

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT'S

BRIGHTER, WHITER AND LIGHTER

Than Any Other Brand

first of the week. — Frank Baker has returned from Hamilton, O., where he has been employed for some time. — Ernest Jackson of Big Hill was in this part Sunday. — Bill Jackson and Lee Cates were visiting at Hiram Callahan's Sunday. — W. A. Phillips was visiting in Wildie the first of the week.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, March 26. — Bob Birdwell is not doing any good; his brother came to see him last Friday. — Last Sunday was the regular meeting time of the Primitive Baptist Church. A large crowd was present. — The Whitesburg Normal and High School are progressing nicely. — Mrs. Sarah Polly, who has had a severe case of pneumonia, is about well. — Cattle are at a high price. — It is thought that the State Militia will be called away most any time.

LAUREL COUNTY

London

London, March 22. — On Main St., E. L. Harris is building an addition to his boarding hall. — After visiting in Indiana, Mrs. D. M. Robinson returned on Tuesday. — Geo. Gaines' son has been very low with typhoid

are in a bad way. — Mr. Beilharz again delighted a large audience Monday night. This time he gave the "Hoosier Schoolmaster." — Mrs. C. K. Holt underwent an operation by Dr. Bots at Jackson, Tuesday. — Mrs. Dr. Botkin returned from a visit with her home folks at Berea, Tuesday. — R. O. Vermillion sold his residence to Dr. R. L. Collins. — Atty J. E. Johnson was on business in Lexington the first of the week.

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Pineville, March 23. — Len Estes and Thos. Wilson, having completed their work in a school of pharmacy in Macon, Ga., came home Monday. — Judge J. C. Clark, a former resident here, now of Falmouth, was a visitor in our midst Wednesday. — Carl Hoskins of Harlan visited his parents here Sunday. — Mrs. Max Isaacs is visiting her mother in Cincinnati this week.

HARLAN COUNTY

Harlan

Harlan, March 23. — It is reported that the contract for the extension of the L. & N. from Kilday to Seagraves will be let next Monday at Louisville. — The Presbyterian pulpit will be occupied next Sunday by

Houghton Buggies



"In The Long Run The Cheapest"

Why pay \$75 for a buggy that will be a "wreck" in two years? It costs you \$37.50 a year, gives dissatisfaction and makes you the laughing stock of the neighborhood.

Buy a HOUGHTON for \$150 (or less) that will last eight years. You can then sell it for \$50, making the yearly cost \$12.50, or just one-third of what a cheap buggy costs. It gives you a lot of satisfaction and makes you the envy of your neighbors.

Under date of January 5, 1917, Onan Bros., of Pleasureville, Ky., wrote: "We purchased a Houghton Buggy 10 years ago, used it hard 8 years and sold it to a rural carrier for \$50. He put it on a 26-mile route and the writer saw it a few days ago. The top is, serviceably, as good as new; the body is in perfect condition. The original boxings are being used but, of course, are worn some."

R. H. CHRISMAN

Berea

Kentucky

the Rev. A. G. Hinkle of Louisville. — Judge and Mrs. W. W. Lewis returned from an extended visit in California. — Mrs. Arthur Thompson is being visited by her aunt, Mrs. H. D. Baker, of Springfield, Mo. — Mrs. H. Smith, after a severe illness, is recovering. — A. M. Clark is spending some time in Hazard looking after his coal interests there. — Atty. John Chaikby was a business visitor here during the week.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Jackson

Jackson, March 23. — John Martin, after an operation for appendicitis, is improving nicely. — Interest is increasing in the Methodist Revival. — Mrs. Kelly McGuire has been on the sick list. — The Ladies Aid of the Christian Church will have an exchange Saturday night. — A fire on Main street, Saturday night, destroyed several small buildings. — Mrs. Jennings is still in the hospital suffering from injuries received by a train at Quicksand.

LESLIE COUNTY

Hyden

Hyden, March 22. — The following are a few of those who have recently enlisted in the matrimonial ranks: — Charley Rice and Alta Begley; E. L. Jackson and Siler Wilson; McKinley Asher and Grace Mosely; Hirt Morgan and Lucy Wootton; Charley Woods and Edith Morgan. — The Rev. W. B. Hagers is enthusiastic about having our school boys drilled in military tactics in order that Leslie County may not fail to do her part in case of war. — Commonwealth Atty. Roberts, after a three weeks' absence attending court at Hazard, returned home.

Hyden, March 15. — Dr. S. R. Collins and family have moved to Hazard where they will make their home. — Nora Sizemore will take a business course at Norton, Va. — Last Saturday Ray Roberts had his arm broken while playing basketball. — Grant Gross is a business

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, Mar. 26. — The Rev. P. H. Matherly and family of Richmond spent several days with his father, The Rev. J. H. Matherly, of this place last week. — John Sparks of this neighborhood died of consumption, last Monday. He leaves a widow and two small children. He was a good citizen, well liked by all. — Bro. W. S. Taylor of Richmond filled his regular appointment at the Corinth Baptist Church last Saturday and Sunday. — A fine son was born to the wife of William Allen of Estill County near here last Monday whom they named Cecil Alonzo. Mother and baby are doing fine. — Dr. A. T. Neal and wife visited the latter's brothers, J. H. and J. W. Dows of Winchester, Saturday and Sunday. — Owing to the continuous wet weather, very few tobacco beds have been sowed in this part of the county up to this

date. — Edmond Brookshire, a local oil man of this place, moved to Winchester last Tuesday. — S. C. Rice of Winchester moved to Mina, near Log Lick, last Monday. We welcome Mr. Rice and family in our community. — Tack Wills has erected a nice dwelling house for his brother recently, who will cultivate tobacco on his farm this year. — Mrs. Mamie Estes, who has been in very poor health for some time, is some better.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, March 21. — Richard Lackey has been very sick with measles, but is on the road to recovery now. — Mesdames Wm. Palmer and Gris Sowden have purchased beautiful new pianos. — Mrs. Bell Henderson is visiting her daughter in Corbin. — Mrs. Sam Scholer has purchased a new "Ford." — Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Treadway took dinner Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn. — Miss Nannie Scott has been ill a few days. — Miss Abbie King and Tom Marsee, both of this county, were married in Corbin last week. — The young couple will live on the Spurlock farm. — Miss Mary Barr closed her school at Nina last Friday. — Stewart Sanders bought the farm at Hackley of Joe Burnside for \$130 per acre. — Mr. and Mrs. Burnside and mother will move to Lancaster. — Henry Sanders traded his "Yellow Skeeler" to Mr. Colson for a horse. — Uncle Josh Hunt has been quite ill for about three weeks and doesn't seem to be improving.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, March 26. — Another good oil well was struck in this county last week within four miles of this place; it is said to be the best found thus far in the county. — Many rafts have gone down the Kentucky river during the last few days and are still passing as the tide runs down, owing to so much rain, the river remains high. — Jailor Crib Cable came in Saturday from Torrent, where he has been farming for the last week. All farmers throughout the county are taking advantage of the pretty weather we are having at present. — Miss Jane Taylor, who has been attending the E. K. S. N. at Richmond this winter, came home last week as she was just recovering from a case of measles and was not able to attend school at present. — Capt. Cornelius, who recently returned from the border, has now moved with his family to Dayton, O., where he will live for the next six or ten months.

CLAY COUNTY

Vine

Vine, March 21. — The farmers in this community are making good the beautiful days by getting their land ready for cultivation. — William Calihan, Willie Hoper and James

(Continued on Page Five)